THE LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XXII. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1866. NUMBER 256.

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDIES

Congress Spring Water.

Empire Spring Water.

Columbian Spring Water.

NO NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL COMPOUND has yet been discovered or manufactured that equals these waters as a preventive, relief and permanent cure for many temporary and chronic diseases, as proved by the experience of many thousands who have drank them for years, with the most beneficial effects.

CONGRESS WATER is a cathartic alterative and [illegible] and is a valuable remedy for affections of the Liver and [illegible], Dyspepsia, Gout, Chronic Constipation and Cutaneous diseases. Is a most powerful preventive of the [illegible] and Bilious Complaints so prevalent in warm climates.

EMPIRE WATER is cathartic, and a valuable remedy for [illegible] of the Liver, Diseases of the Skin and General Debility. Its effects are most [illegible] in Lung Diseases. It is an alterative cure for [illegible], and the most aggravated forms of Dyspepsia. As a [illegible] for all Bilious Derangements it stands unrivaled.

COLUMBIAN WATER is a tonic and diuretic of a highly beneficial character, and is a positive remedy for Diabetes, Gravel, Calculus, Irritation and Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, and has most [illegible] effects in restoring these organs when [illegible] by long disease. Females who have suffered for years from irregularity and the distressing diseases known only to their sex, have been entirely cured by the faithful and judicious use of Columbian Water.

These waters are bottled fresh and pure, from each of the above named Springs, in so careful and secure a manner that they preserve all their medicinal value for years, and will be found equally efficacious when drank thousands of miles distant as when taken directly from the spring.

Beware of imitations and inferior Waters. The corks of all genuine Congress, Empire and Columbian Waters are branded on the side of the cork thus:

{CONGRESS WATER, C. & E. S. Co.} {EMPIRE WATER, C. & E. S. Co.} {COLUMBIAN WATER, C. & E. S. Co.}

Packed safely and securely in boxes suitable for shipment to any part of the world. Congress and Empire Waters in boxes containing 4 dozen Pints or 2 dozen Quart Bottles each. Columbian Water in boxes containing 4 or 6 dozen Half Pints, or 4 dozen Pint Bottles each.

Sold by all Druggists, Hotels, Wine Merchants and First-class Grocers.

Sold only at wholesale by

HOTCHKISS SONS, Propr's.,

92 Beekman street, New York.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

Dr. John C. Terfloth's LIFE ELIXIR!

For the Prolongation of Life.

THE CELEBRATED ELIXIR ABOVE NAMED was introduced into this country by the subscriber in 18[illegible]. In Germany, for the last fifteen years, its remedial and invigorating properties have become so well known as to require no more than a mere notice in this community. There, and latterly likewise in Paris and London, many of the most eminent and trusted physicians have not hesitated to recommend its use.

This Elixir is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, all of which are [illegible] harmless in their action, but highly invigorating to the system. Through its use the appetite is strengthened, digestion promoted, the bowels regulated and the blood purified. It is particularly beneficial to persons suffering from costiveness and piles. It would be impossible, without extending this notice to too great a length, to give a tenth part of the testimonials in the possession of the subscriber as to the value of the Life Elixir as a sure remedy for numerous distressing diseases. He takes pleasure, however, in furnishing for publication a copy of the annexed general certificate to which will be found attached the names of several of our best known and most respected citizens.

JOHN C. TERFLOTH.

The subscribers having used in their families the Life Elixir of Dr. John C. Terfloth are gratified in being able to recommend its use to others in regulating morbid action of the bowels, in promoting digestion and invigorating the system; also as a curative in that class of diseases which are dependent upon malarious influence we have found the Elixir truly invaluable.

Peters, Webb & Co., F. C. Bohne, Lou. Hotel; J. S. Morris & Sons, [illegible]; Edw'd A. Prince, Druggist, Jas A. Murphy; J. Shrout, [illegible]; T. Bender, Druggist, John Cawein & Co.; Geo. P. Doern, [illegible]; John T. Moore, George W. Tyler; Francis Reidhar, Pres. Ger. Insurance Bank, [illegible]; J. L. Deppen, [illegible]; C. C. Rufer, [illegible]; Mayer Brothers, Wm Vogt; R. Thierman & Co., Jac. Schmidt; John Kelchepp, Jac. Dollinger.

GRAVES & SON,

228 Market Street. 228

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Drugs and all kinds of Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

And Proprietors of all of Doctor Graves' Remedies.

GRAVES' AGUE PILLS THAT NEVER FAIL to cure Ague Cake and Intermittent Fevers.

GRAVES' ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS a safe, mild and efficient Cathartic, used in all Fevers, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and all derangements of the Digestive Organs.

GRAVES' AMERICAN LINIMENT, used internally, cures Cholera and Cholera Morbus, [illegible] Headache, Sprains, Bruises, etc.

GRAVES' CANDY VERMIFUGE is a safe, mild and certain Worm Destroyer.

GRAVES' PAIN EXTRACTOR will give immediate relief in cases of Scalds and Burns, and will cure Scald Head, Old Ulcers and Tetter.

GRAVES' PILE OINTMENT will cure Piles quicker than any other remedy.

GRAVES' [illegible] for Diptheria and all Throat Diseases, is the [illegible] remedy for these painful and dangerous diseases.

GRAVES' [illegible] gives a beautiful gloss to the hair [illegible].

All of the above Medicines are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

All of Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Medicines for sale by Graves & Son [illegible].

CoughNoMore

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists. 50 cents per bottle.

Special Notice!

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills

ARE PREPARED ONLY FOR A LEGITImate purpose and are the only safe and effective medicine for all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the Female constitution is subject.

They are the only Genuine Female Pills Extant.

No article of medicine intended for the exclusive use of Females, that has ever made its appearance, has met with such universal favor as Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills.

[illegible]

Price $1 per box, or 6 boxes for $5. For sale by all druggists.

THE QUEEN! THE QUEEN!

THE QUEEN OF HAIR RESTORERS!!

This new preparation is QUEEN, not only in name, but in [illegible]. It is an [illegible] RESTORER and PRESERVER of the Hair if faithfully applied.

IT IS NO HAIR DYE!

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair, changing gray hair to its original color, arresting premature decay and falling out of the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, and curing all humors of the scalp.

It is one of the Finest Articles for the Toilet.

It will change dry and wiry hair to soft and luxuriant tresses.

It imparts a delightful fragrance to the hair.

In short, if you wish to restore your hair, as in youth, and retain it through life, use

Mrs. Winslow's Queen Hair Restorer.

Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

WILSON & PETER, Wholesale Ag'ts, Louisville, Ky.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The Divine Life AND THE NEW BIRTH,

By the Rev. JAMES CRAIK, D.D.,

Rector of Christ Church, Louisville; author of "Search of Truth," "Old and New," etc.

A manual of Christian doctrine, in which revealed religion is most effectually vindicated from the assaults of infidelity, by rescuing it from the grasp of superstition.

Price $2, on receipt of which it will be sent by mail, postage paid.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO., PUBLISHERS, 156 West Main st., Louisville, Ky.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE HAS NO SUPERIOR For Family Use. THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS Have greatly increased its value, and render it capable of performing many kinds of work that can not be done on any other Machine.

Howe Manufacturing SEWING MACHINES, FOR Tailors, Vest Makers, Boot and Shoemakers, Gaiter Fitters, Shoe Binders, Upholsterers, Harness Makers, AND ALL Manufacturing Purposes. CALL AND SEE THEM.

WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 1 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED Premium Sewing Machines

WHY THE GROVER & BAKER MACHINE is the best.

1. It is more simple, durable, and less liable to derangement than others.
2. It sews from ordinary spools, and no rewinding of thread is necessary.
3. It sews with equal facility all fabrics, the most delicate and the heaviest, and with all kinds of thread, silk, cotton or linen.
4. Its seam is so strong and elastic that it never breaks, even on the bias.
5. It fastens both ends of the seam by its own operation.
6. Its seam, though cut at every sixth stitch, remains firm, and neither runs or ravels in wear.
7. Its seam is more plump and beautiful, and retains its plumpness and beauty after washing better than any other.
8. Its seam can be removed in altering garments, AFTER PROPER INSTRUCTION, without picking or cutting them.
9. Watching and varying the tensions upon the threads necessary in other machines, is unnecessary in this. The tension being once adjusted on the Grover & Baker Machine, any amount of sewing may be done without change.
10. It makes beautiful embroidery without change of arrangement, simply by inserting threads of suitable size and colors for this purpose. It is the only machine that both embroiders and sews perfectly.

Salesroom, No. 5 Masonic Temple, LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. L. RADWAY. T. JOHNSON.

Leavitt Sewing Machine!

An Indispensable Family Instrument.

MESSRS. RADWAY & JOHNSTON HAVE just fitted up a superb salesroom at

101 1-2 Fourth st. bet. Market & Jefferson

Where they have for sale every species of

Family and Manufacturing Machines

Of the famous Leavitt patent. These Machines have been long in use and thoroughly tested. They are now in operation in

Hundreds of Louisville Families,

And in every instance have given the completest satisfaction. They are SIMPLE, DURABLE, RAPID and make the most LASTING STITCH of any article in the market.

The ladies are especially invited to call and examine the Leavitt Machine. Manufacturers will find it to their interest to procure these Machines. Guarantees are given of their affording satisfaction and Machines may be returned when the purchaser is not satisfied with their superiority over all competitors.

Agents wanted through the South.

RADWAY & JOHNSON, No. 101½ Fourth street, bet. Market and Jefferson, up stairs.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED Family SEWING MACHINES.

Simple, Noiseless, Perfect.

Every Machine Warranted Five Years.

ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING DONE at short notice.

Silk, Linen Thread, Cotton, &c., a full assortment constantly on hand and sold at New York prices.

Salesrooms and Office—7 Masonic Temple.

W. H. GOLDERMAN & CO., General Agents.

$25 BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE. $25

LICENSED UNDER PATENTS OF HOWE, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. and the only Cheap Machine in the United States having the right to use the Wheeler & Wilson four motion Under Feed. We want Agents to sell them. We pay $60 to $200 per month, or allow large Commissions. Will send Machines to be paid for when sold. For Circulars, Terms, &c., inclose stamp and address

PAGE BROTHERS, General Agents, At either of our Offices, Philadelphia, Pa., Toledo, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

[illegible]

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McFERRAN & MENEFEE, (Late of Louisville Ky.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cotton Factors

And Manufacturers' Agents for the sale of BALE ROPE AND BAGGING,

102 and 104 west Columbia st., bet. Vine and Race. CINCINNATI.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE MONTH	$1 25
THREE MONTHS	3 25
SIX MONTHS	6 00
ONE YEAR	12 00

To our Country Patrons.

Please to register your letters containing remittances, as we hold ourselves responsible for all losses to us when letters are registered. We are not responsible for losses in the mails, should any occur, unless letters are registered.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS.

R. R. BOLLING, OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Decision Upon the Proposition to Call a Convention of the Caucus of the Conservative Democratic Members of the Legislature Held in Frankfort February 6th, 1866.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]

At a meeting of the Conservative Democratic members of the Legislature, held at the hall of the House of Representatives, on the 6th of February, 1866, on motion of W. R. Bradley, Esq., Representative from Hickman and Fulton, it was

Resolved, THAT IN OUR JUDGMENT THERE IS NOW NO NECESSITY FOR A CALL OF A CONVENTION OF THE PARTY, AND WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY URGE THE PARTY NOT TO CALL A CONVENTION, WHEN NO NECESSITY EXISTS FOR THE SAME.

J. B. BRUNER, Chairman.

D. ROBB, JAS. A. DAWSON, } Secretaries.

The above expresses the opinion of the Conservative members of the Legislature, by whom the matter was discussed fully, and to whom interested and other parties presented every reason to induce them to recommend a call. We hold that the judgment of this caucus is correct; that any effort to call a convention will tend to disintegrate and break up the party.

The vote in the caucus stood upon the motion of Mr. Bradley, fifty-six against a convention and nineteen for it.

The expulsion of Brooks from his seat in Congress, and installing his competitor, Dodge, in his place, is one of the meanest of the mean acts of Congress. Dodge was the Republican candidate. There was a Democratic nominee, so-called. Brooks belongs to the class of stubborn Old-line Whigs who refused to be sold out to the Republican party. He stood out with Fillmore, Hunt, Grainger and others, who were obliged to act with the Democratic party. Brooks had no convention. He was only the editor of the New York Express, and ran on his principles and personal credit, and it is said used no money to buy his way to his seat. Dodge belonged to the shoddy, had an income of half a million per annum, which is always proof of virtue and decency. In the course of the investigation, it was shown that he had spent six or eight thousand dollars himself, and others for him still more. At any rate, items to the amount of $15,000 were fished out of the witnesses. Then Dodge brought forward witnesses in his behalf, of the most abandoned character, whose testimony shows that they ought to be in the penitentiary. After a medley of testimony, covering about a thousand pages, which no one would take the trouble to analyze, the committee came to the conclusion that they would have reached without any testimony, that Dodge should have the seat. The House was of the same opinion. It was shown that the Democratic candidate so-called was bought to stay on the track for $2,000. Dodge paid the money. The object of this Democratic candidate and his wire-pulling brethren was to elect Dodge. The masses who voted for this bogus Democrat were, of course, sold. After all, Brooks was elected.

But, then, the virtuous Dodge felt that sinners who didn't have as much of God's blessings as he should not win.

The district contained the wealth and fashion of the Fifth avenue, but it also contained a vast multitude of common people who lived in rough places, worked hard and drank bad whisky. Dodge commented on the sinfulness of these people, and the merit of the wealth and morality. He was a member of the church, and said his prayers regularly, fasted often on canvass back, oysters and goodly wines. He did, it is true, give his money to corrupt the ballot-box. He did buy a candidate, and what was worse, the bargain was made and the money paid on *Sunday*.

Still the pious Dodge can thank God that he is not as other men are; not as these workingmen, boatmen and mechanics, who live on scanty fare often, and drink lager beer and bad whisky at five cents a glass.

Never mind, the pious Dodge may make the best of his present term. He will not have the face to contest the next time after coming before the people. He has bought his way once; but he can't repeat the process.

The editor of the Journal rejoices now in the fact that he belongs to no party. He is independent. The people are more apt to hear the truth from an editor who is not the property of a party. We don't know so well about that; some people are hugely given to lying on their own account. We notice, moreover, that the editor of the Journal is not satisfied with his independence. He is going to put out an address for a grand mass meeting—a great address; and it is to be signed by multitudes of the best men—Union men, good rebels, &c. This looks very much like a fellow was tired of independence, and wanted a party.

We see that he still values the Union as little as he did when he demanded that "not another man or dollar" should be furnished to sustain it against the rebel armies, "shouting and thundering in the field"—Journal.

The Union is only valuable so far as it protects the people who made it, and are taxed for it. According to the facts, this protection is not given to the Southern people, and yet they are taxed. The Journal's idea of a government being something of Divine origin, to oppress and destroy, is its conception of justice.

Acting Governor Smith, of Missouri, has appointed Thursday, the 26th inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. The St. Louis Dispatch thinks a day of gratitude and thanksgiving would be more appropriate. Smith, however, thinks otherwise. The elections in the State against the Radicals indicate a great deal of depravity.

We publish this morning the speech of the Hon. Garrett Davis. We hope it will not throw the editor of the Journal into another fit. It will pass in this latitude for an able and patriotic effort. At Washington it appears otherwise, no doubt. They have a different standard of patriotism and treason in that locality.

The Courier fancies we can win in the contest for big ugly. When we look at his insignificance we think he never can be called big in anything; but when we observe its ugliness, we are startled at its magnitude.

The Journal says that we would be willing to back the Democratic party. We will back it against any party the Journal can set up.

The Courier fancies its party a train, of which Dr. Buchanan is locomotive and it the tender behind.

Will Jack-knife of the Courier make further explanations for its Louisville convention? Signing men's names to a paper without their consent may be characteristic of the Courier's party, but popular prejudice is very much against that, and has even made laws to denounce it.

The Courier fancies its little convention to be a train. It is one that should be well switched.

For the Louisville Democrat.

SPRINGFIELD, KY., April 12, 1866.

Having sometime back announced myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, subject to the decision of a "Democratic Conservative convention," and having waited until this hour to see whether some action would not be taken by which the Democratic and Conservative parties of the State might be brought to act harmoniously together in a common convention, and being now satisfied that no such action will be had, I withdraw my name as a candidate for that office. Papers that have heretofore announced me will copy this withdrawal. J. P. BARBOUR.

INVENTIONS.—The Commissioner of Patents has invited individuals throughout the country to send to the Patent office busts of authors and inventors, and of all men who were celebrated for mechanical skill or ingenuity—the busts to be of plaster, metal, stone, bronze, or otherwise. To all such busts the Commissioner will assign appropriate and conspicuous positions on the top and front end of each case containing models. Places as above described can be found for about two hundred busts.

It is stated that during a recent storm in Wisconsin, the lightning was seen to strike into the lakes in the vicinity of Madison, and masses of ice two feet in thickness were hurled hundreds of feet in the air, like dust before the sweeper; and the latent heat, set free by the change of vapor to liquid, was so great as to raise the temperature in a few hours from below the freezing point to that of summer (72 deg.), and preserved it there for nearly twenty-four hours.

THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR.—It is stated that an ex-Confederate naval officer, who had considerable experience on the Potomac river, is directing the operations of the Chilians and Peruvians in erecting shore batteries against the Spanish fleet, which, at last accounts, had blockaded the allied fleet, seven in number, in one of the numerous inlets of the coast near Ancud, from which they cannot escape, and are making efforts to get in and destroy them.

It is announced that a substitute for magnesium has been discovered, which will produce a light nearly as brilliant as that given by the burning of magnesium wire, at a much lower cost. The new light is produced by burning a mixture of twenty-four parts of well-dried and pulverized nitrate of potash, seven parts of flour of sulphur, and six of the red sulphide of arsenic.

The Galt (C. W.) Reporter regrets to learn from all quarters that the wheat never looked worse after the winter's trials than it does the present season. It is quite brown, and much of it is evidently winter-killed. A few weeks of fine growing weather may, however, put a different face on matters. Fears are also entertained for the clover.

The deficiency bill, which has been approved by the President, provides, among other things, $100,000 for lighthouses on the Southern coast, destroyed during the war; $54,000 for repairing and refurnishing the Executive mansion; $30,000 for the Lincoln funeral expenses, and $100,000 for the purchase of Ford's theater.

"ADVERTISING IN ST. LOUIS."—The returns made to the assessor of this district of the gross receipts of the several offices, for the quarter ending March 31, 1866, present the following result:

Missouri Republican	[illegible]
Missouri Democrat	[illegible]
Westliche Post	[illegible]
Anzeiger	[illegible]
Dispatch	[illegible]
Evening News	[illegible]
Press	[illegible]

News from Natchitoches, Louisiana, April 7, says that four hundred plantations in the parish are worked on the contract system, averaging twenty hands. Fifty plantations are worked without contracts. It is estimated that the parish crop will be thirty thousand bales. The water is high, and damages are apprehended.

The Imperialist commandant of Chihuahua on the 27th of February shot three Liberal chiefs whom he had captured. Our New Orleans dispatches state that Coroza is besieging Mazatlan. He also has possession of Sinaloa mines, and is coining money on his own account.

Major General Canby made his appearance in the United States Court, at New Orleans, on Tuesday last, in answer to the summons of Judge Durrell. This is the first instance, in the Southern States, since the war, that the commanding officer has respected the process of a civil court.

The growth of American commerce since the war has been remarkably rapid. The rebel privateers drove our merchant ships from the sea, but we have now nine hundred trading vessels in service, either outward or homeward bound, without including the European traders.

The Exchange Bank of Buffalo, commonly known as Rich's Bank, has failed. This is the only broken bank in that State, of a recent date. Its circulation is about $77,000, secured by about $81,000 in New York and United States bonds, a good portion of them five per cents.

SOILS AS ABSORBENTS.—One hundred pounds of pure clay will absorb 70 pounds of water, whilst the same weight of sand absorbs 25 pounds; of clay loam, 50 pounds; chalk, 45 pounds; loamy sand, 40; and calcareous sand 25; [illegible] cubic yards of soil are required to cover an acre four inches deep, and 807 to cover it six inches.

Mrs. Sigourney published fifty-six books in her life-time, and contributed articles to nearly three hundred different periodicals. The old lady was, in all probability, able to put into her fifty-six books the larger proportion of what she knew.

Governor Hamilton, in a speech recently at Austin, Texas, objects to some of the ordinances passed by the convention. He says persons who, under cover of military orders, injured loyal people in the State shall not be shielded by the action of the convention.

The Petersburg Express says: "Six companies of the Eighth U. S. infantry arrived in this city, last evening, from Richmond, en route to Raleigh, N. C., where, we understand, they will relieve the volunteer troops on duty in that city."

Two scientific gentlemen of Prague recently analyzed a green dress, and discovered no less than two ounces of arsenic in it. It follows, therefore, that green dresses, which are now becoming "all the rage," are absolutely poisonous.

It is reported, from Venetia, that the commission of Austrian Engineers is making a minute inspection of the numerous forts along the line of the Adige, and that the soldiers of the reserve on furlough have been called in.

A monster snake was killed near Nashville, Tenn., the other day. When alive and stretched out it measured more than twelve feet in length, and could easily swallow a Shanghai chicken.

The French subjects on the Pacific coast are subjected to forced loans, and the whole coast is in the hands of the Liberals.

Nothing to Do.

A strip of snowiest linen
Half broidered and stamped with blue,
And the gleam of a threadless needle
Piercing the pattern through.
The needle is ready, yet the sweet little Lady
Sits sighing for something to do.

Heaped on the table beside her
Blossoms of every hue;
Delicate, odorous roses—
The rarest that ever grew.
The vase stands ready while the sweet little Lady
Sits wishing for something to do.

Half hid under flowers a volume
In delicate gold and blue,
Just parted, as if it would open
At "The Miller's Daughter" for you;
The book lies ready, yet the sweet little Lady
Sits sighing for something to do.

A silent harp in the corner,
And music old and new
Scattered in pretty disorder—
Songs of the false and true.
The harp stands ready—still the sweet little Lady
Sits longing for something to do.

A sudden wind sweep and flutter—
The door was open blew,
A step in the hall and swiftly,
Like a bird, to the threshold she flew;
[illegible] ready the sweet little Lady
Forgets she has nothing to do.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—VETO MESSAGE.

Speech of Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, in the United States Senate, April 6, 1866.

The Senate having under consideration the bill (S. No. 61) to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication, which had been returned by the President with his objections—

Mr. DAVIS said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I intend to say something upon the subject under debate. We have heard the President of the United States denounced in this Senate on this occasion by men who were lately his friends; by men who have approved of the entire course of the President of the United States up to the time of the introduction of this act. If the President, in accordance with the importunities of men in the Senate, and out of it, in addition to the conditions which he urged upon the Southern States, had also required them to confer suffrage upon the negro, neither those Senators, nor one of their Radical associates, would have made any opposition to the President. He insisted that those States, by provisions in their Constitutions, should prohibit slavery perpetually, that they should accept the proposed amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States, and that they should repudiate their debt created in the cause of the rebellion, which they, one and all, accepted; and his only, but with them great, shortcoming was that he did not require them to confer upon the freed negroes the right to vote. Their objection is not that he did interfere with the States lately in rebellion, as to these matters, but that he did not go far enough, and use all his influence and power to force them to extend suffrage to the negro race.

I know, from the best authority, that this last condition was endeavored to be enforced upon him by Senators who are now in their seats, and by a member of the Supreme Court of the United States; and it was said to him that if he would make this condition a *sine qua non* of the readmission of the Southern States into the Union, he would do all that they expected of him, and satisfy the utmost demands of the party.

I do not approve entirely of the course of the President of the United States in relation to the conditions that he did require the Southern States to come under. The most satisfactory explanation of that line of policy that I have heard was from the honorable Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. DOOLITTLE] in a speech in this chamber some weeks since. It was to this effect: that the President of the United States had the right, and it was his duty, to offer his counsel to these States to agree to terms of pacification; that they had the option to accept or reject the advice which he gave them; and that by their acceptance of the conditions proposed to them the effect was the same, and no more, than if the terms had originated with them. I agree to that general truth. I go further, and say that if the President of the United States, or any other man in the nation, had drawn up a constitution *in extenso* for each and all of those States, and they had by their popular conventions accepted and ratified those constitutions, they would have been legally and validly the constitutions of the respective States for which they were thus made. The acceptance or rejection was a matter for the people of the States to decide for themselves respectively in view of the terrible dangers that environed them. That the conditions were not more clement and magnanimous was because the President was beset and constrained by the wicked, revengeful and furious leaders of the party which had elected him.

Mr. President, we have been together long enough in this Chamber to understand each other. I think I understand most of the men in it and their particular sentiments and opinions, and the principles and considerations upon and the ends for which they act. If the Southern States had presented their constitutions here with the additional provision that the freedmen should be entitled to political suffrage, which is so intensely desired by the majority in this Chamber, we would not have heard an objection to the admission of their members into this Chamber or the other House of Congress. I have heard it passionately exclaimed in this debate, "Will you admit upon the floors of the two Houses of Congress men whose hands are reeking with the blood of their murdered countrymen?" If those red hands had clasped the black hand of the negro and there had been inscribed upon the united hands, "We are men; we are brothers; concession of equal political rights," we never would have heard in either House the language, "Notwithstanding this concession, your Senators and Representatives must stand back, because your hands are dripping with the blood of your murdered brothers!" The blood-stained hand of the Southern rebel thus interlocked with the black hand of the negro freedman, to the radical statesmen of Congress would have looked as pure as the white lily. The same men who appear here to represent those States in the two Houses and have had the doors slammed in their faces would have found them wide open, and been warmly welcomed by every Republican member.

I will say one word upon the subject of the admission of these States into the Union, a matter so frequently brought up in debate. They have been admitted once into the Union, and all the power of Congress in regard to their admission was then exhausted. The State is not to be admitted again. She is in as one of the United States forever, or until she is torn away by revolution. The idea that Congress may require these States again to present their constitutions, as they did originally, and that it has the right to pass upon these constitutions and the admission of the States into the Union as members of the Confederacy is altogether false and unfounded; it has no authority whatever in the Constitution. If every State in the Union during the existence of this war, and while it hung in doubt whether it would result favorably to the rebels or to the United States, had chosen to change her constitution, each State that was in relations with the Government and acknowledged obedience to it would have had the perfect right under that state of the case to change her constitution. Suppose your own State, sir, (Mr. CLARK in the chair,) had changed her constitution during the pendency of this war; suppose all the New England and all the loyal and adhering States had changed their constitutions, would they not have had a perfect right to do so? Would not the action of the conventions and people of those States changing them have been regular and valid? Who would have had the folly to say that a State thus having changed its constitution would be required by the Constitution of the United States, or by any precedent in the history of our Government, to bring that constitution before Congress and submit it to their judgment to determine the question whether it was a republican form of government, and ask for readmission into the Union? Who would question the right of their Senators and Representatives to be admitted to seats upon the presentation of their proper returns, as the members from the States that had not changed their constitutions?

A State whose people are in rebellion, and who are reduced to obedience to the United States, can do no valid act while she is in the insurrectionary condition. All changes and alterations in her constitution and laws which she may then make are void. Her people have a perfect right to abandon their revolt, and return to their obedience to the United States; and on its termination in that way, or by military coercion, as to their constitution and laws, they revert back to the exact position which they occupied before the revolt. The State is as much in the Union as though she and her people had not resisted the authority and laws of the United States. As a State she has forfeited or lost nothing, because as to the State the Constitution declares no forfeiture or loss, and confers upon the General Government no power to punish a State; but the people who were engaged in the revolt may be treated, tried, and punished as criminals in the mode provided for by the Constitution and laws of the United States, but in none other.

The honorable Senator from Illinois has made a long argument against the veto and in support of this bill. I have great respect for that Senator as a man, as a Senator, and as a jurist. The ability and fidelity with which he sustained the right of the ejected member of the Senate, from New Jersey, to his seat challenged my admiration. I only regret that the intellect and the legal ability that he displayed throughout that contest should, upon so important a measure as this act, be withdrawn from the cause of his country and his country's Constitution and be given to faction and the interests and fortunes of a reckless faction.

The honorable Senator complains that the President's judgment of this bill has undergone a change since it was first drawn up by those who gave it form. I ask that Senator if the President of the United States was satisfied in his judgment and conscience, by his subsequent examinations of the bill, that it was in conflict with the Constitution, if it was not the highest duty which he owed to the country to place his veto upon it? I believe myself, notwithstanding the fling which the honorable Senator made at the Senator from Maryland, [Mr. JOHNSON,] that the principles and arguments embodied in this veto message are sufficient to satisfy any unprejudiced man that the bill itself, in all of its essential provisions, flagrantly infracts the Constitution.

If it be true that the President at the first was predisposed, and desired to approve both this measure and the bill to increase the powers of the freedmen's bureau, but on their deliberate examination reached the conclusion that duty required him to put his veto upon both, it proves him to be possessed of the very highest order of moral courage, integrity of intellect, and patriotic purpose; and the able and unanswerable arguments against their constitutionality and policy, embodied in his veto messages, afford the most satisfactory testimony of his preeminent fitness for the office which he fills. I have a strong conviction that if that honorable Senator had brought to the investigation of these two measures the same impartial and independent reason, the same unselfishness and rectitude of purpose, as did the President, he too would have been constrained by the power of truth to have come to the same conclusions. I doubt not that if he is spared to the Senate, as I hope it will be, until the passions and madness that rule the day shall have subsided, that his own reflections will bring him to acknowledge that the President was right and he was wrong.

Mr. President, the title of the act is a sort of libel of what it is. The title of this act, and its text also, is delusive. There is a studied want of clearness, a studied ambiguity, I think, in the language in which both are expressed. If I, after the best examination which I can give to this act, was asked for an appropriate title, I would propose to the Senator from Illinois, "An act to abolish and modify all laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations and customs throughout the United States, so far as they make any discriminations for the white against the black or colored population thereof; to punish by fine and imprisonment all persons who may enforce such discriminations; and requiring certain officers to institute criminal and civil proceedings against them, at the cost of the United States." The Senator might object to this, as he does sometimes to my speeches, that it is too long. I would then give him a shorter title, in these words: "An act to consolidate all the reserved sovereignty and powers of the several States into the Congress and Government of the United States." That is a concise title, and one which, in my judgment, truly speaks the true character of this bill.

I have heard no plausible, much less any satisfactory, defense of this measure. I have not heard it attributed to any source of power, which, in my opinion, furnished it with a decent covering. The honorable Senator from Illinois said truly that the *gravamen*, the chief efficacy of this bill, was in the first section, and the power of Congress to pass it was that it is in the nature of a declaratory law. That position was swept away by the Senator from Maryland yesterday, so as not to leave a vestige behind, and it would be superfluous to say another word in refutation of it.

But I will read the first section, or its substance:

> All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, without distinction of color, and there shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities among the inhabitants of any State or territory of the United States on account of race or color or previous condition of slavery; but the inhabitants of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, shall have the same right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

I propose to discuss the principal features of this section; and first, the one which declares all persons born in the United States, except untaxed Indians, to be citizens. I deny wholly the power of Congress to make citizens of the United States. It is a principle of universal law that every person born in a country, who is not a slave, is a citizen or subject of that country, and unless excluded by special laws is entitled to all the rights and privileges of its citizens and subjects. All white persons born in the United States and not having become the citizens or subjects of some other country are citizens thereof. The only authority conferred by the Constitution upon Congress, relating to citizenship, is embodied in this clause:

> Congress shall have power to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

Congress at an early day passed a naturalization law, and from time to time have enacted amendments to it. These laws formed "the uniform rule of naturalization" which Congress was authorized to establish. Having only the power to make the rule, it has none to make the citizen, either individuals or classes, any more than after enacting uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, it would have the power to adjudge individuals to be bankrupts, and issue their certificates. This provision of the Constitution is conceded by all to apply to none others but aliens. The treaty-making power may make citizens of aliens by acquiring foreign territory, and stipulating that the persons inhabiting it shall be citizens of the United States. There is, then, but the three modes of becoming citizens of the United States: by birth, according to the naturalization laws passed by Congress, and by treaty. The special laws referred to by the Senator from Illinois, which made citizens of the people of Louisiana and of the small remnants of Indian tribes, were either in execution of treaties or without authority on the part of Congress, and inconsiderately passed.

My further position is that the States have no power whatever over the subject of citizenship. To have perfect uniformity of law and rule upon this important subject, the States by the Constitution surrendered to the General Government all and exclusive power over it; as they did all power in relation to coin. The citizens of all the States, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, became citizens of the United States. Their descendants, and all foreigners conforming to or coming within the naturalization laws passed by Congress, and their descendants, and all native-born whites, are citizens of the United States: none others. There is no distinctive State citizenship. There is in our country but one citizenship—that of the United States—and every person that is entitled to the denomination is a citizen of the United States, resident in some particular State or Territory. Every State may confer in its own mode local rights and privileges on whom it may please, but that does not constitute any person a citizen of the United States in the sense of the Constitution, or entitle such person to any rights, immunities, or privileges under it.

But the matter of citizenship, in any and all its aspects, barely touches the question of the propriety of this veto; that is a question to be decided by the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to pass it and the policy of the measure.

This section, in addition, assumes for Congress jurisdiction over all the inhabitants, of every race and color, of all the States and Territories of the United States, over all their civil rights and immunities, and over all the penalties and punishments to which they may be subjected. In the simulation of imperial will and power in relation to all those most interesting concerns, appertaining to every human being in America, it declares there shall be no discrimination as to persons on account of race, color or previous condition of slavery. This general and sweeping language is used for a purpose. It is a sort of mask to cover partially the true beneficiaries and objects of the measure—the negro race and their aggrandizement. There was no call or need for such a law for the white race; and if there had been no blacks in the United States it would have never been devised.

In many, if not most of the States, there are discriminations in relation to some of those important concerns against the negro race, made by their constitutions and statutes; and this act abrogates not only those constitutions and laws to that extent, but makes their execution by the State officers appointed for that purpose, a high misdemeanor, and punishes them heavily by fine and imprisonment.

Let us see what would be the effects, to a limited extent, of this measure in Kentucky and the State of the honorable Senator, Illinois. A few weeks since, in Louisville, a negro man violated a girl of only eight years of age; and within a few days, in my county, a similar outrage was committed on a white girl, after which the black monster cut her throat and disemboweled her. This crime, in Kentucky, when perpetrated by a negro upon a white woman is punishable with death; but when by a white man, by confinement in the penitentiary. The judge, the prosecuting attorney, the grand jury who preferred the indictment, the petit jury who might find a verdict, and the sheriff who should execute a criminal guilty of this shocking crime, by the terms of this act would be guilty of a high misdemeanor against the United States, and it is the duty of the United States district attorney, marshal, deputy marshal and commissioner to have each and all of them prosecuted in the United States courts, at the national expense, and those criminals would be subject to be fined not exceeding $1,000, and to be imprisoned for any period under twelve months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

By the laws of Kentucky a negro is not permitted to give evidence in a suit in which a white man is a party; but a free negro has always had the same right to sue as a white man; in such a suit, by this bill, the negro party would have the right to introduce a negro witness, because the white man would have that privilege. But the law of that State denying it to the negro party, the judge would refuse to permit his witness to testify; and for thus executing the law of the State, according to his official oath, he would, under this act, be prosecuted *ex officio* by certain United States officers, in a Federal court, at the national expense, as a criminal.

Both in Illinois and Kentucky the State laws make it a penal offense for a negro to marry or contract to marry with a white person. The laws of those States also declare it a penal offense for the clerk to issue a license, and the minister of the gospel, or other person, to solemnize the rites of marriage between a negro and a white person. Marriage is a contract, the right to marry is a civil right. A white person in Kentucky and Illinois has the right to marry another white person; and this act guarantying the same right to negroes, the clerk who refused a license to a negro to marry a white person, the preacher who would not perform the ceremony, and the officers of the law who would enforce its penalties against persons who had violated it, would themselves become criminals, and subject to punishment under this act. Unfortunate men! if they refused to execute the laws of their own States, in conformity to their oaths, they become criminals against them, and liable to punishment by their respective authorities; and the execution of those laws would make them criminals against the United States, and subject them to punishment under this act.

The honorable Senator fell into a paroxysm of exultation over the President, because in his veto message he named legislators as one of the classes of State officers whom this measure would punish. The Senator referred to the verbiage of his bill in the second section, and vociferated, "No such thing!" and declared that it proposed to punish only those who act under color of law, and does not include the law-makers. Is the Senator entitled to that triumph? His bill says:

> That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

It in future the Legislature of any State were to pass laws to secure any right to white persons and withhold it from negroes, or to subject negroes to a different punishment from white persons who commit the same offenses, I wonder if the legislators who might pass such laws would not cause the negroes, who would be by them deprived of civil rights assured to white persons, or have different punishments inflicted upon them from white people who had committed the same offenses, would not have caused those discriminations against negroes; and would not, therefore, come within the purview of the penal section of this bill. The Senator's triumph over the President is but his own self-delusion.

But this measure proscribes all discriminations against negroes in favor of white persons that may be made anywhere in the United States by any "ordinance, regulation, or custom," as well as by "law or statute." I never heard, until the Senator informed us in his speech, that punishment of negroes, free or slave, had ever been authorized by any custom in any of the late slave States; and he will pardon me, I hope, for telling him that he has been misinformed. The owners, by authority of law, both national and local, were authorized to inflict reasonable personal correction upon their slaves; and this was all of it. The same principle applies to children and apprentices, and how long has it been since it was in force, in many cases with great severity, in the army and navy of the United States? And it still exists in extreme rigor in every other military and naval service.

But there are civil rights, immunities and privileges, "which ordinances, regulations and customs" confer upon white persons everywhere in the United States, and withhold from negroes. On ships and steamboats, the most comfortable and handsomely-furnished cabins and staterooms, the first table and other privileges; in public hotels, the most luxuriously-appointed parlors, chambers and saloons, the most sumptuous tables and baths; in churches, not only the most softly-cushioned pews, but the most eligible sections of the edifices; on railroads—national, local and street—not only seats, but whole cars, are assigned to white persons to the exclusion of negroes and mulattoes. All these discriminations, in the entire society of the United States, are established by ordinances, regulations and customs. This bill proposes to break down and sweep them all away, and to consummate their destruction, and bring the two races upon the same great plane of perfect equality; declares all persons who enforce those distinctions to be criminals against the United States, and subjects them to punishment, by fine and imprisonment, and directs the appointment of legions of officers to prosecute, both penally and civilly, for the benefit of the favored negro race, at the cost of the United States, and puts at the disposal of these officers the *posse comitatus*, the militia, and the army and navy of the United States, to enable them to execute this bold and iniquitous device to revolutionize the Government, and to humiliate and degrade the white population, and especially of the late slave States, to the level of the negro race. Vain effort! All the forces summoned by this measure to insure its execution would fail. The mass of them would ultimately turn with loathing and horror from the detestable enterprise to overwhelm its authors—an enterprise not only against the instincts and customs of the whole white race, but also against the unchangeable laws of nature.

Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to pass this monstrous measure? If it has the power to take up the revision, generally and indefinitely, of the State constitutions, "laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations, and customs" that establish and control all the civil rights, all the crimes and misdemeanors, pains, penalties and punishments for the entire people of the United States, which the provisions of this bill recklessly arrogate; if Congress possesses the vast sovereign power to abolish, reform, and conform at its will throughout that vast and varied domain of legislation, to repeal, to restrict, to lop off, to change, to alter and modify the entire body of State laws, constitutions, statutes, ordinances, regulations and customs, and to declare what parts shall remain and be executed, and what parts shall cease to be and shall not be executed, and that all enforcement of the portions it proscribes shall constitute crime, and the State officers executing them shall be criminals and tried by courts created by it, and punished according to the measure it may prescribe, what is there to prevent Congress from passing an entire and exclusive civil and criminal code for all the thirty-six States? Grant to Congress the principles and the amount of power embodied in this bill, and it cannot be successfully denied that it does possess all that would be required to force upon the States their entire civil and criminal bodies of law.

But the Constitution created no such a hydraheaded monster as a Congress with such enormous power would be. Every man with ordinary knowledge of the civil history of our country knows that before the adoption of the Constitution all the States were sovereign and independent, and that their articles of confederation were only a league, terms of federation, made by independent nationalities. The people of the several States formed a common Government by surrendering parts of that whole political sovereignty, which each one of them possessed, and all the powers which they parted with they expressed in the Constitution, and by its provisions organized them into a Government of three departments. This new Government being formed, not by one people of their original and plenary political sovereignty, but of particular powers, delegated by thirteen separate and independent States, the people of each of which were possessed of full political sovereignty, the same powers being surrendered by each State to a common Government according to the provisions of the Constitution, one of its necessary and fundamental principles was that all sovereignty, rights, and powers not delegated by the Constitution to the common Government, nor prohibited to the States, were retained by them respectively and separately. The Constitution thus divided all political sovereignty and power between the States and the common Government.

The exact line of partition, what powers were delegated to the general Government, and what were retained by the States, was a most interesting problem, that was early and generally discussed by the people, and particularly by the conventions of the several States which adopted the Constitution. This discussion has continued ever since, without a full and satisfactory solution having been reached. I will read some extracts from several of those able papers over the signature of "Publius," by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, urging upon the people of the States the adoption of the Constitution; and which numbers were, soon after they were published, compiled into a book with the title of "Federalist." Those letters were written before the Constitution was adopted, and were of course restricted to the exposition of the original text. The passages I will read, bear with directness and conclusive force on the question of the constitutionality of the pending act:

Hamilton, in No. 17 of the Federalist, page 76, says:

> Commerce, finance, negotiation and war seem to comprehend all the objects which have charms for minds governed by that passion; and all the powers necessary to those objects ought, in the first instance, to be lodged in the national depository. The administration of private justice between the citizens of the same State, the supervision of agriculture, and of other concerns of a similar nature, all those things, in short, which are proper to be provided for by local legislation, can never be desirable cares of a general jurisdiction. It is therefore improbable that there should exist a disposition in the Federal councils to usurp the powers with which they are connected, &c.

On page 77, the same writer says:

> There is one transcendent advantage belonging to the province of the State governments which alone suffices to place the matter in a clear and satisfactory light—I mean the ordinary administration of criminal and civil justice. This, of all others, is the most powerful, the most universal, and most attractive source of popular obedience and attachment. It is this which, being the immediate and visible guardian of life and property, having its benefits and its terrors in constant activity before the public eye, regulating all those personal interests and familiar concerns to which the sensibility of individuals is more immediately awake, contributes, more than any other circumstance, to impressing upon the minds of the people affection, esteem and reverence toward the Government. This great cement of society, which will diffuse itself almost wholly through the channels of the State governments, independent of all other causes of influence, would insure them so decided an empire over their respective citizens as to render them at all times a complete counterpoise, and not unfrequently dangerous rivals to the power of the Union.

Again, Hamilton, in No. 23 of the Federalist, page 104, says, in speaking of the powers proposed to be conferred on the Government of the United States by the Constitution:

> The principal purposes to be answered by union are these: the common defense of the members, the preservation of the public peace as well against internal convulsions as external attacks, the regulation of commerce with other nations and between the States, the superintendence of our intercourse, political and commercial, with foreign countries.

The same, No. 33, on page 141, says:

> If the Federal Government should overpass the just bounds of its authority and make a tyrannical use of its powers, the people, whose creature it is, must appeal to the standard they have formed, and take such measures to redress the injury done to the Constitution as the exigency may suggest and prudence justify. The propriety of a law in a constitutional light, must always be determined by the nature of the powers upon which it was founded. Suppose that by some forced constructions of its authority, which, indeed, cannot easily be imagined, the Federal Legislature should attempt to vary the law of descent in any State, would it not be evident that in making such an attempt it had exceeded its jurisdiction, and infringed upon that of the State? Suppose, again, that upon the pretense of an interference with its revenues, it should undertake to abrogate a land tax imposed by the authority of a State, would it not be equally evident that this was an invasion of that concurrent jurisdiction in respect to this species of tax, which the Constitution plainly supposes to exist in the State governments?

In the same number of the Federalist, page 145, is this passage:

> Though a law, therefore, laying a tax for the use of the United States would be supreme in its nature, and could not be legally opposed or controlled, yet a law abrogating or preventing the collection of a tax laid by the authority of a State (unless upon imports and exports) would not be the supreme law of the land, but a usurpation of a power not granted by the Constitution.

Mr. Madison wrote No. 39, and on page 178 it says:

> But if the Government be national with regard to the operation of its powers, it changes its aspect again when we contemplate it in relation to the extent of its powers. The idea of a national Government involves in it not only an authority over the individual citizens, but an indefinite supremacy over all persons and things, so far as they are objects of lawful government. Among a people consolidated into one nation this supremacy is completely vested in the national Legislature. Among communities united for particular purposes, it is vested partly in the general and partly in the municipal Legislatures. In the former case all local authorities are subordinate to the supreme, and may be controlled, directed, or abolished by it at pleasure. In the latter the local or municipal authorities form distinct and independent portions of the supremacy, no more subject within their respective spheres to the general authority than the general authority is subject to them within its own sphere. In this relation, then, the proposed government cannot be deemed a national one, since its jurisdiction extends to certain enumerated objects only, and leaves to the several States a residuary and inviolable sovereignty over all other objects. It is true that in controversies relating to the boundary between the two jurisdictions, the tribunal which is ultimately to decide is to be established under the general Government. But this does not change the principle of the case. The decision is to be impartially made according to the rules of the Constitution.

We have in these extracts a clear and precise statement of important principles of the Constitution; and an elimination of some of the powers of both the United States and the States, by the two greatest intellects and statesmen of the convention. According to their authority, the enactment and the administration of all laws regulating the affairs of citizens of the same State, and all other things which it is proper to be provided for by local legislation; the ordinary administration of criminal and civil justice, which is the immediate and visible guardianship of life and property, having its benefits and its terrors in constant activity before the public eye, regulating all those personal interests and familiar concerns to which the sensibilities of individuals are more immediately awake; these various and great interests belong exclusively to the States. They say further, that the power and jurisdiction of the General Government "extends to certain enumerated objects only, and leaves to the several States a residuary and inviolable sovereignty over all other objects." "That the principle purposes to be answered by the General Government are the common defense, the preservation of the public peace, as well against internal convulsions as external attacks, the regulation of commerce with other nations, and between the States; the superintendence of our intercourse, political and commercial, with other countries;" and that all the powers necessary and proper to give effect to those purposes are conferred on the General Government. That the General Government is supreme within the sphere of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, and that all other powers were retained by the States, and within that sphere the States are possessed of distinct and independent supremacy and no more subject to the authority of the General Government than it, within its appropriate sphere, is subject to the authority of the States.

These authorities further announce in plain language, that if Congress should pass an act impinging on any of the reserved powers of the States, it would be no law because of its wanting the sanction of the Constitution. Hamilton tests the point by putting the case of one of the classes of civil rights, which this bill secures to the negro race and all other persons. He says:

> Suppose that by some forced constructions of its authority, which, indeed, cannot easily be imagined, the Federal Legislature should attempt to vary the law of descent in any State, would it not be evident that in making such an attempt it had exceeded its jurisdiction, and infringed upon that of the State? Suppose, again, that upon the pretense of an interference with its revenues, it should undertake to abrogate a land tax imposed by the authority of a State, would it not be equally evident that this was an invasion of that concurrent jurisdiction in respect to this species of tax, which the Constitution plainly supposes to exist in the State Governments?

An act of Congress to abrogate a State law upon any subject, of which the Federal and State Legislatures were invested with concurrent jurisdiction, Hamilton expressly concedes would be void; and if that position is evidently true, as to such an act of Congress, in all cases where it held a concurrent jurisdiction, how much clearer is its truth in all cases where it has not a vestige of jurisdiction. In what terms could an act of Congress which assaults all the laws of all the States, relating to the civil rights and the penal sanctions of all their people, according to the principles of those two greatest of the great architects who built up the Constitution, be too strongly condemned?

The people generally were not altogether satisfied with the Constitution as it had been offered to them for their acceptance and ratification. The ratifying conventions of most of the States proposed amendments to it; and but for the perfect moral certainty that the most important of them would be proposed by Congress and ratified by the requisite number of the States, the Constitution would have been rejected. The ten amendments first made were within the two years next succeeding its adoption. The great jealousy of the people of the powers of the General Government and of what would be the tendency of its administration to encroach on the reserved sovereignty and rights of the States, was the cause that the tenth amendment was framed expressly as a check upon its supposed inherent proclivity to centralization, in these words:

> The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Many years after this amendment was made, Chancellor Kent wrote his Commentaries. In his chapter on Congress is this paragraph:

> The power of making laws is the supreme power in a State, and the department in which it resides will naturally have such a preponderance in the political system, and act with such mighty force upon the public mind, that the line of separation between that and the other branches of government ought to be marked very distinctly, and with the most careful precision. The Constitution of the United States has effected this purpose with great felicity of execution, and in a way well calculated to preserve the equal balance of the Government, and the harmony of its operations. It has not only made a general delegation of the legislative power to one branch of the Government, of the executive to another, and of the judicial to a third, but it has especially defined the general powers and duties of each of those departments. This is essential to peace and safety in any Government, and especially in one clothed only with specified powers for national purposes and erected in the midst of State Governments retaining the exclusive control of their local concerns. [illegible]

This I consider a clear and most satisfactory summary of principles that utterly condemns the pending measure.

The division of sovereignty of all of the powers of government between the United States and the several States, as stated by Hamilton, Madison and Kent, have often been recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States, and all the courts, Federal and State, that have passed upon them. In the case of McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland, the opinion of the court pronounced by Chief Justice Marshall, principles of constitutional law, in accordance with those recognized by Hamilton, Madison and Kent are thus stated:

> In America the powers of sovereignty are divided between the Government of the Union and those of the States. They are each sovereign with respect to the objects committed to it, and neither sovereign with respect to the objects committed to the other.
>
> This Government is acknowledged by all to be one of enumerated powers. The principle that it can exercise only the powers granted to it would seem too apparent to have required to be enforced by all those arguments which its enlightened friends, while it was depending before the people, found it necessary to urge.
>
> The tenth amendment, which was framed for the purpose of quieting the excessive jealousies which had been excited, declares that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."
>
> We admit, all must admit, the powers of the Government are limited. But we think a sound construction of the Constitution must allow to the national legislature the discretion with respect to the means by which the powers it confers are to be carried into execution, which will enable that body to perform the high duties assigned to it in the manner most beneficial to the people. Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional.
>
> Should Congress, in the execution of its powers, adopt measures which are prohibited by the Constitution; or should Congress, under the pretext of executing its powers, pass laws for the accomplishment of objects not intrusted to the Government, it would become the painful duty of this tribunal, should a case requiring such a decision come before it, to say that such an act was not the law of the land.

As to all these principles the great authority of Judge Story, in his Commentaries on the Constitution, was in perfect accordance with Hamilton, Madison, Marshall and Kent; as were every judge and jurist of national reputation before the rebellion. How could it be otherwise with men of enlarged minds, deeply learned in the science of the law and statesmanship, since these principles are so plainly embodied in the Constitution, and the calm and impartial reason and judgment that had ever before characterized the great and virtuous judges of the United States, who were previous to that time imperturbed by passion, unperverted by sectionalism and fanaticism, not debauched by ambition?

But the chairman of the Judiciary Committee claims for Congress the power to pass this act under section two, article four, of the Constitution, in these words:

> The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

That provision relates exclusively to the privileges and immunities guaranteed to the citizens of one State in some other State, and it does not touch the privileges and immunities of a citizen of a State within the one in which he resides. It refers to and provides for relations of persons and property between two or more States, not at all to those which are local, domestic, and wholly within the limits of one State. This construction was certainly given to it by Hamilton and Madison, otherwise they would have referred to it as qualifying the exclusive power which they attributed to each State over all its citizens and their concerns within it. The honorable Senator and his friends are proved to have had purposes in this act for transcending the scope of that provision of the Constitution, by the fact that I twice offered amendments to it, limiting its effect and operation to the execution of that constitutional provision, and he and they, on both occasions, unanimously voted them down.

The Senator also assumes that the second section of the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery invests Congress with power to enact this measure into a law. The first section of that amendment can have no other effect than to give freedom to the persons who were then slaves. By its language it merely declares: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in the United States." This provision can operate only on persons who were then in slavery or involuntary servitude, and how many were in such condition? In 1860 there were in the United States 482,122 free negroes. Before this amendment Maryland had liberated her 87,187 slaves; Missouri, 114,931, and Tennessee, 275,719; and at that time, by the census of 1860, there were in the United States 927,[illegible] free negroes, who had been liberated by the States or their owners, and estimating the entire black population besides to have been slaves, and there were 3,[illegible] in the United States. It is utterly unsound and absurd to contend that the second section of this amendment would authorize Congress to pass this measure to comprehend those slaves, and confer upon them the same civil rights and punishments as appertained to white persons; but if that were even true, there is no color of authority for extending it to the 927,[illegible] blacks who were free before the adoption of this amendment, and also to more than 30,000,000 of white people, and the civil rights and punishments of this aggregate people. The whole effect of the second section by its language clearly is restricted to the persons made free by the first, and can not be made to apprehend any other persons whatever. In this aspect also the passage of the act by Congress was a flagrant, reckless and enormous usurpation of powers by the majority of the two Houses.

This measure in its every provision is violative of the Constitution, and also of all statesmanship and sound policy. In the extensive conflict it seeks with the State laws and authorities; in the transfer of all penal prosecutions and civil suits instituted in the State courts for offenses and trespasses committed under color of it into the Federal courts; in empowering and requiring "district attorneys, marshals, commissioners, the officers and agents of the freedmen's bureau, and every other officer who may be specially authorized by the President, to institute both penal and civil proceedings at the cost of the United States, against all persons who may be charged to have violated it, and to cause them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed;" in empowering the courts to increase the number of commissioners without limit to execute it, and conferring upon such commissioners judicial powers; in authorizing these commissioners to appoint persons without limit to execute warrants and other process that may be issued under it, and giving authority to the persons so appointed to call on the bystanders, or *posse comitatus*, the land or naval forces of the United States, or the militia, to enable them to perform their duty, and insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery; in providing that the fees of the cormorant officials who may do anything under this act, and ten dollars in every case to the commissioner, and five dollars for every arrest under it to the person making it, shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States; in requiring that any person who shall harbor or conceal another against whom any warrant shall have been issued, without regard to the guilt or innocence of the person charged, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months; in empowering the President to make any district court ambulatory throughout the district, to administer the justice—no, the terrible injustice and oppression organized by this act; and finally, in providing for a special standing army, a permanent force, land, naval, and militia, to enforce its execution. All this extraordinary, extensive, costly, stern, and despotic organism, has been desired to pamper and exalt the negro, and to abase, degrade, and oppress the white race!

The honorable chairman has quoted laws and precedents to justify the pains and penalties which his measure has provided to be inflicted on State officers, who may execute State laws inconsistent with its strange and revolting features. Those laws were directed against the mere forms of law, which were in conflict with the Constitution, and therefore utterly null and void; and against persons who submitted themselves to be made tools and petty tyrants to perpetrate wrong, oppression and crime under them—such wicked devices as this act. If the States should resort to similar legislation as that relied upon by the honorable Senator to punish those who attempt to execute this measure, it would be a timely, wise and constitutional remedy. I hope all the States concerned will. I can confidently assure him that at least one will.

As I understand the pending measure, and the act to increase the powers of the freedmen's bureau, if they were permanently established as the law, they would establish principles that would wholly absorb all reserved State sovereignty and rights, establish a centralized and aristocratic despotism impersonated in the members of the two Houses of Congress, and so much the more oppressive and galling to the people because instead of a single tyrant there would be many. To such a monster government I would prefer a limited monarchy, but being the enemy of both, I am much more the enemy of the former; and whenever it raises its horrid form, I declare myself beforehand to be its mortal foe, and I will dedicate what of life and energy remains to me to its overthrow and the reinstatement of the Constitution and liberties of my country.

The Radical party, who are now striding on to consolidation and despotism, to perpetuate their possession of power and office, have able, unscrupulous and daring leaders. In 1860-'61, they would listen to no just and Constitutional terms of compromise. Two or three days after the first disastrous defeat at Bull Run, the *male file* voted for this resolution, offered by Andrew Johnson, then a Senator from Tennessee. I will read the resolution, and the yeas and nays on its passage in the Senate:

> *Resolved by the Senate*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in arms against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.
>
> Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Morrill, Nesmith, [illegible], Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, [illegible], and Wilson—[illegible].
>
> Nays—Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson of Missouri, Polk, Powell, and Trumbull—5.

The armies of the United States have conquered the rebellion, and the Southern people have submitted and sued to come back to their allegiance and position in the Union and the Government, given up slavery, both by provisions in their own Constitutions and ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing it throughout the land, and repudiate the debts incurred to sustain their revolt. These are conditions beyond the just and Constitutional principles upon which you declared you would make the fight and make the peace.

The President, whom your party elected, offered those magnanimous terms to the insurgents, and all of you in this Chamber but two, and all of your party in the other House, I believe, with him pledged yourselves to their maintenance; and now, because he will not go with you in [illegible] flagitious violation, you turn upon him, denounce him, and threaten his impeachment. Two sessions ago you passed an enabling act to authorize Nebraska, with a population of 22,841, Colorado, with 34,277, and Nevada, with 6,857, according to the census of 1860, to form constitutions preliminary to their admission as States in the Union. Their aggregate population was but little more than half the ratio for one Representative; but the great consideration was that each one of these infant Territories that assumed the name of State would be sure to its patronizing party two Senators and one Representative, and add that much to the material of a two-thirds majority in both Houses.

The war terminated more than six months before the beginning of the present session of Congress. The magnitude of the contest, and the fierce and determined energy with which it was fought on both sides, imparted to it a terrible grandeur; and the suddenness of its termination, the completeness of the submission of so many million insurgents, and their universal desire to return to the Government against which they had risen, and the obstinate purpose of the majority of Congress to reject their overtures, are not less strange. The latter aspect seems surpassingly sinister and inexplicable, except on considerations of excessive selfishness and criminal ambition.

Whenever the rebels grounded their arms, and the authorities of their respective States in good faith offered to place the States and themselves in proper relations with the Government of the United States, such States and their people had a perfect right to have their Senators and Representatives in Congress. Individual Senators and Representatives might be excluded for sufficient causes personal to each; but a valid objection to keep the State out is impossible under such a state of fact. Her citizens now loyal, having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, and the proper returns of their election to the Senate or House of Representatives, may rightfully demand their admission to their seats; for a ruling majority to keep them out is revolutionary. A majority of the Senators who have taken the oath of office and been admitted to their seats have assumed by this revolutionary act, not merely to mutilate the Senate, but to sunder the Union and subvert the Government by closing the doors of this chamber against the Senators of eleven States, which States and their people are at peace with the United States and obedient to their authority.

You are responsible for this disorganized condition of the Senate—for you have made it. You further aggravated it within the last few days by ejecting from his seat the model Senator from New Jersey, when every intelligent reader of the newspapers in America knows that he was legally and Constitutionally elected by the majority of the Legislature of that State. In the House the same process is going on in a more aggravated form; your political friends are more than decimating their and your opponents, without sufficient cause, while they hold in their seats their political friends against whose election valid Constitutional and legal objections have been established. In the meantime, you are recklessly passing propositions to amend the Constitution, and overriding the President's veto of this flagitious measure, which requires two-thirds of both Houses. You are rushing onward from outrage to outrage with terrific rapidity. You delude yourselves if you believe such a career can long continue.

The courts will decide that you being the wrong-doers, having mutilated Congress, and having passed your revolutionary measures by less than a majority, by a plurality which you created for your purposes in excluding twenty-three Senators from their seats, your acts are revolutionary and void. Public justice is often slow, but generally sure. Think you that the people will look on with folded arms and stolid indifference, and see you subvert their Constitution and liberties, and on their ruins erect a grinding despotism? No; ere long they will rise up with earthquake force and fling you from power and place. I commend to your serious meditation these words: "Go tell Sylla that you saw Caius Marius sitting upon the ruins of Carthage!"

LETTER FROM ADAIR COUNTY

[Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.]

MILLTOWN, KY., April 12, 1866.

Messrs. Editors: It may be interesting to your many readers, and to the speculative class generally, to hear something from this part of the State.

There is much excitement in this community upon the *oil* and *mining* question, occasioned by a "strike" that was made on last Saturday, by Messrs. Vaughn, Lewis & Co., of Greensburg, who hold a lease on the famous Moore well, on Russell's creek, one mile below our village. They have a most flattering prospect for a paying well. The gas escapes in abundance, and from the quantity of oil they get at every sand-pumping, gives unmistakable evidence, unless all signs fail, of a paying well at the present depth, about 250 feet.

At the depth of 160 feet, while reaming the hole to six inches, they struck a vein of ore, a sample of which I send you. The vein is about three feet thick, composed of sand rock. What the metal is we have not determined—but we are of the opinion, and have been for years, that our county is rich with mineral, and only awaits energetic companies to develop it.

The many oil seeps on Russell's creek and Big creek, and the geology of the country, are evidences that prove this to be an oil territory; and while our sister county, Cumberland, is being perforated with bores, and oil seeping from every pore, and while energetic companies are making themselves rich, and the owners of the lands independent, Adair will soon follow in her wake, as she has every evidence of rich minerals. More anon.

ADAIR.

DEATH OF A NOTED MAN.—Captain, familiarly known in Pawtucket, R. I., as "Grandpa" Dexter, died in that place on Sunday, in the 78th year of his age. He was a native of Grafton, Mass., and, in early life, when he acted as clerk to Samuel Slater, who originally started cotton manufactures in Rhode Island, Mr. Dexter opened and taught himself the first Sabbath school ever established in the United States—the scholars being the children employed in Slater's mill. [Boston Journal.

In the Superior Court this morning another negro, named Lyer Nann, was convicted for stealing corn from a citizen in this county and sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes. Of course they were administered in such a manner as to make Nann smart, and we hope the experience may reform him. Raleigh (N. C.) Progress.

RAPID TELEGRAPHING.—A gentleman in Washington recently sent a telegram to Salt Lake City at 10.30 A. M., and received a reply at [illegible] P. M. The distance over which the telegram was sent was more than 3,000 miles.

TO PROTECT SHEET-IRON.—Sheet-iron can be protected from rusting by coating it with a thin layer of melted magnetic oxide of iron. For this purpose it is embedded in powdered oxide of iron and kept at a red heat for some hours.

In Coahuila, the Imperialists suffered a defeat at the hands of the Mexicans, on the 1st ult., losing one hundred and forty killed. There were other fights of a desultory character going on in the interior.

It is said that when the sewerage of Paris is completed the canals will contain not only the water and gas pipes of the city, but also telegraph wires passing from one portion of the city to another.

THE CHOLERA.—A few days since we were called upon to lament the death of one of our most estimable and accomplished young ladies, who, it is stated on high medical authority, fell a victim to the *Asiatic cholera*.—Richmond (Va.) Examiner.

Maximilian's organ states that about one hundred Americans had invaded Sonora, ostensibly in pursuit of Indians, but nothing positive is known as to their intentions.

Head Center Stephens had personally announced to the editor of the *Opinion Nationale*, of Paris, his approaching departure from France for America.

Captain R. B. Winder, ex-Confederate, was released yesterday, by orders from Washington. He has been imprisoned for several months at Richmond.

The New York Tribune's idea of a Constitution is, that it is a perfect umbrella when it does not rain, and is a perfect sieve when it does.

General Steedman, of Ohio, it is understood, is to make a special trip through the South to report upon the condition of the people.

A Berlin telegram says that measures touching Silesia were taken at the meeting of the Council on the 27th.

A Florence telegram says considerable armaments are stated to be in course of preparation in Italy.

The municipal government of New Orleans was still, at last dates, in an unorganized condition.

Baron Humboldt had a strong impression that diamonds were to be found in the mountains of Virginia.

Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.
—OFFICE—
South side Green st., two doors below Customhouse.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1866.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO R. R.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Morning Express	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Night Express	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

Morning Express	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Evening Express	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Night Express	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Lebanon & Danville Express and Mail (daily except Sunday)	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Nashville Mail daily	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Nashville Express daily	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	4:30 P. M.	[illegible] A. M.

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT R. R.

Morning Express	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Evening Express	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Accommodation	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.—We publish below the time of the arrival and departure of the mails, which will prove of interest to our readers:

	CLOSES.	ARRIVES.
First Eastern	12:[illegible] M.	[illegible] P. M.
Second Eastern	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
First St. Louis	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Second St. Louis	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Indianapolis, Chicago and third Cincinnati	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Cairo, etc.	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.
First Nashville and south Kentucky	12:[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Second Nashville and Southern mail	6:45 P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Lexington and Frankfort and way mails	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Second Lexington and Frankfort and way mails	1:30 P. M.	11:30 A. M.
Louisville and Bardstown railroad	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Louisville and Cincinnati mail boats	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Louisville and Evansville mail boats	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
LEAVES TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS.		
Shawneetown way	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible]
LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.		
Taylorsville and Bloomfield	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible]
LEAVES TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.		
Shelbyville	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible]

For yesterday's noon dispatches see fourth page.

Police Court.

Monday morning arrived, and, as is generally the case, the prisoners' room was filled to overflowing with persons of every color, size, age and condition, who had been arrested for different violations of the law. The majority of those arrested had, during Saturday night and Sunday, destroyed too much "tangle-foot, bust-head, rot-gut," etc., to behave in a civilized community. Most of them, though rather clever when sober, fell from grace while in the bad company of John Barleycorn. The Judge appeared to be in a very excellent humor, and was rather lenient toward thousands who appealed to his feelings.

We were more than pleased to see the clerk, Philip Tomppert, jr., at the courthouse, as we thought from what we read in the morning papers that he was so seriously hurt as to be unable to come out of the house. Mr. Tomppert was hurt but little, and is in excellent condition to make his race—if, indeed, he shall have any competitor that will be able to make the contest with him.

The following persons were fined for drunkenness and disorderly conduct: Edward Millett, $5; Hugh Watson, $5; James Kearn, $5; John Tanns, $5; Wm. Bruce, $5; John Bowman, $5; Timothy Reardon, $7; Mike Whalon, $5; Martin Pool, $7; Louis Roach, $5; David Neland, $3; Fred. Schueffer, $10; Elias Grant, m. c., $15; and held in $300 for three months. Martha McGill fined $3 and held in $100 for 60 days.

The following persons arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, were discharged: Lawrence Howal, Louis Taylor, Benj. Porter, and Basil Lewis, m. c., and John Grantz.

Thomas Welch was presented as a suspected felon. The charge was withdrawn.

Matt. Seibert, passing a counterfeit $5 treasury note on Elizabeth Gutjahr. Discharged.

Hugh McCard, stealing a watch from Robert Ballard, m. c. Bail in $300 to answer.

Owen Sullivan, cutting Dennis Brennar with intent to kill. Continued until Thursday.

John Hurts, shooting Fred. Tachel with intent to kill. Discharged.

Jacob Smith, robbing Thos. Chambers of a pistol. Discharged.

Laura Thompson and Mary Coleman, negroes, stealing blankets, &c., from Jno. Letterell. Laura Thompson was discharged, and Mary was held in $100 to answer.

James Love, another negro, was charged with receiving the above goods, knowing them to have been stolen. Bail in $300 to answer.

Wilson Fry, m. c., stealing a pistol, worth over $4, from A. B. Board, another dark skinned American. Bail in $500 to answer.

Meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

We were not present at the meeting of this body last night, but learn with pleasure that the college applied themselves to important matters, in which the whole community have a deep interest, and from the consideration of which we hope for important results. The [illegible] proceedings of the previous meeting, relative to reporters, were not alluded to, and the college seemed determined to deal with matters connected with the public health and welfare. The President, Dr. Powell, occupied the chair.

Drs. A. Brady, H. F. McNary and J. M. Clemens, of Louisville, and Dr. B. F. Slaughter, of Shelbyville, were elected members.

The subject of the establishment of a medical journal was deferred for special consideration at the next meeting.

Dr. Brandeis called attention to the fact that our schools required too much from their pupils, and cited many instances of disease resulting therefrom.

The President stated that he was glad to hear the subject brought forward.

It was one upon which he had repeatedly expressed his opinion to those in charge of school matters, and he trusted that the college would take action in the premises.

A committee was appointed to report upon the subject and present the matter for the consideration of the proper authorities.

Drs. Brandeis and Hewitt were appointed a committee for that purpose.

Dr. Ronald presented resolutions condemning the practice of landing surgical operations, which were ordered to be printed in the city papers.

On motion of Dr. Wible the subject of cholera was made the subject for discussion at the next meeting.

On motion the college adjourned.

ADULTERY CASE.—The New Albany Ledger says that William J. Thurman, formerly a government detective at that place, and at various times a candidate for sheriff and city marshal against the Democratic candidate, was Sunday night arrested by officers Rager and Smith, charged with adulterous cohabitation with one Maria Pryne, alias Maria Rolls. His paramour, the frail Maria, was also arrested, both being found in a house in the upper part of the city, and both were put in jail. Yesterday morning, after being placed by the officers in the custody of the police court, Thurman sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Bicknell, setting forth that he was held in illegal durance. The judge decided that he was not, and yesterday afternoon Thurman was being tried in the police court.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Yesterday morning officers Thos. Ryan and Billy Hardin arrested Matt Seibert upon the charge of passing a five-dollar counterfeit U. S. treasury note upon Mrs. Elizabeth Gutjahr. He was at once presented before the police court, but the evidence not showing the guilty intention, he was released.

GRAND JURY.—The grand jury of the city court yesterday held their first meeting this month. Without returning any indictments, they adjourned to meet again on Thursday, the 24th.

A MORAL CITY.—There was not a single arrest recorded at either of the station-houses up to a late hour last night. Who says that our city is not a moral one?

Harry Thompson Returned Here for Safe Keeping—Capt. Terrell Attempts to Release Him.

[illegible] the last term of the Shelby circuit court, Captain Edward Terrell and Harry Thompson, one of his confederates, were sent to Shelbyville to answer the charge of murder. The case was tried there, and, the jury being unable to agree, Terrell was sent here for safe keeping, while Thompson was retained at the jail in Shelbyville. It will also be remembered that Terrell and another of his confederates, Jas. L. Walters, was sent to Taylorsville the last of last week to answer a charge of murder in Spencer county, and that on Friday night they were released by a party of some seven or eight armed men. It being feared that a similar attempt would be made to release Thompson from the jail in Shelbyville, he was ordered to be returned to the jail in this county for safe keeping. In accordance with that order Thompson was brought here yesterday by the sheriff of Shelby county, and is now confined in our county jail.

From that officer we learn that Terrell, with a party of men, was within a few miles of Shelbyville early yesterday morning, and he was no doubt making for Shelbyville to release his old confederate in crime, Harry Thompson. The party who were with Terrell were, no doubt, the ones who released him from the Taylorsville jail. When the fact became known of his whereabouts Terrell, with his party, moved off, and in what direction they have gone is, of course, unknown. He, with his party of men, will probably leave the State.

MASONIC TEMPLE—THE GREAT MILTONIAN TABLEAUX, FROM LONDON.—To say that the Masonic Temple was filled last night by parties anxious to witness the first exhibition of the Miltonian Tableaux, would but feebly express the idea meant to be conveyed, as it was literally jammed, and hundreds were unable to procure seats long before the hour advertised to commence.

The idea of illustrating "Paradise Lost" is a novel, yet in the hands of the present managers, we doubt not, proves a very successful one in every sense of the word. The Tableaux, about sixty in number, were principally executed by John Martin, of London, and in exhibition are divided into four series: The Rebellion in Heaven, the Creation, Pandemonium and the flight of Satan through Chaos to the Earth, and the Temptation and Fall of Man. Time nor space permits us to go into an extended analysis of the merits or demerits of this original and unique exhibition; but we cannot refrain from alluding to the artist's portraiture of our first parents, Adam and Eve. There is nothing in the representation of the pair to offend any one, if viewed, as in truth it is, as Milton's portrait of the "Sinless Pair." The artist has carried out Milton's idea in the representation, and we see them, at first human, yet unfallen—a new thing on the earth—a man and woman beautiful beyond desire, simple beyond disguise, graceful without consciousness, naked without shame; innocent, but not insipid; lofty, but not proud; uniting in themselves the qualities of childhood, manhood and womanhood, as if, in one season, spring, summer and autumn could be imagined. This was the task Milton had to accomplish; and at his bidding there arose the loveliest creatures of the human imagination, such as poet's eye never before or since imagined—

[illegible verse]

Hereafter we shall allude to other attractive features of this entertainment. In the meantime we assure our readers that in no way can they more profitably or pleasantly pass an evening than by attending the Miltonian Tableaux. They are to be exhibited every evening until further notice; and, for the especial benefit of ladies and children, a matinee will be given Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, when children will be admitted for fifteen cents. Reserved seats can be secured during the day hereafter at the hall, without extra charge. Tickets are also for sale at the principal hotels, and at Mr. D. P. Faulds' music store, No. 70 Main street.

ARRESTED IN JEFFERSONVILLE ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—On the night of the first of January last a negro by the name of Bill Warren, who lives about half way between Jeffersonville and New Albany, was killed by a party of white men and his body concealed. Sunday his body was found in a pond near where he was killed, and, although greatly decomposed, it was recognized by one of the thumbs having been cut off. Some facts were brought to light which pointed to a party of some seven persons living in Jeffersonville and New Albany as the parties who had done the killing. Yesterday the officers of Jeffersonville arrested at that place Jno. Wallis and Elisha Rose as two of the party. A warrant is now in the hands of the officers for the arrest of five other parties, two of whom are Dave and Luke Collins, who have served a term in the Indiana penitentiary.

ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED.—Jas. Fisk was yesterday arrested by officers Needy and Vines for stealing two door, three window frames and one mantel, worth $21, from William Brown. The latter lives in Limerick, and had had the material hauled to where he was building a new house. The accused went to where it was at, and while several persons were looking at him he hauled the property away. Immediately after his arrest he was taken before Squires Clements and Matlack, who, as the case was one of trespass, and not of felony, held Fisk to bail in $200 for four months good behavior.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Yesterday morning officers Sweeney and Rigsley arrested L. S. Burrows as a fugitive from justice from the State of Illinois. Burrows had been arrested at Rockport, Ill., and was confined there on a charge of forgery. A short time since he, in company with other parties, made his escape from the jail at that place. Burrows came to this city, where he had some relatives, for the purpose of getting money, but instead of this he fell into the hands of the officers and is now in jail, where he will no doubt be confined until a requisition for him is received from the Governor of Illinois.

LOST AND FOUND.—Saturday Mr. J. W. Batchelor, who resides on Chestnut street, near Third, missed all his silver ware, and being satisfied that it was stolen, he sent for an officer, and Charles Junot went to the place. No clue could be found to the missing property, though a negro girl, who was suspected, was closely questioned. Junot said he would return the next day, and the girl, fearing the consequences, afterwards returned the silver. She had hid it in the yard.

☞ The funeral of Dr. John Bishop took place yesterday. His remains were followed to their long resting place by a large concourse of friends. Some two months since the Doctor broke his leg, and from this wound he was confined to his bed until his death. The Doctor was well known in New Albany, having practiced there for some twelve years. He moved to this city about two years since.

ACCIDENT TO PHIL. TOMPPERT, JR.—As Phil. Tomppert, Jr., clerk of the city court, was driving down Main street, Sunday evening, his horse took fright near Woodland Garden and started off at full tilt. When at the corner of Wenzel the horse made a sudden turn, which upset the buggy and threw Mr. Tomppert out, but fortunately he was not seriously hurt. The buggy was entirely demolished.

TORN BY A BEAR.—While Mike Lipman's show was parading the streets of New Albany yesterday morning a boy stuck his hand through an opening in the cage of bears and one of the bruins struck the hand with his paw, lacerating it in a dreadful manner. We did not learn the boy's name.

NEW ATTORNEY.—Morris A Sachs, yesterday, took the required oath and was admitted as an attorney to practice in the police court.

COUNTY COURT.—Owing to the illness of Judge Monroe yesterday, the regular docket of the county court was not called.

Robbery in the County—Parties Accused Arrested and Discharged.

[illegible] Fickel, who has been boarding at the house of Newton, who resides near Oakland, left for the South, and it being his intention to return in a few days, he left his trunk in the possession of Mrs. Newton, it being placed in the room occupied by her and her husband, for safekeeping. Last Tuesday, Mr. Fickel returned, and found that $205, which he had left in his trunk had been extracted. The trunk was unlocked, and was in the same condition in which he had left it. Believing that the robbery had been committed by some one in the house, Fickel took out a warrant for the Newton family, and yesterday constables Rutledge and Dorsey arrested Mrs. Elisabeth Newton and daughter, Mrs. Barry Newton, Jane Dolen and Ann Bertram, as the parties accused of committing the robbery. They were at once taken before Squires Clements and Matlack, when an examination of the case was had. From the evidence in the case, it was impossible to tell who had committed the robbery, and the accused parties were discharged.

GENERAL OFFICERS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.—The following major generals and brigadier generals have been ordered to be honorably mustered out of the service, to date from April 30, 1866, their services being no longer required: Major Generals Samuel R. Curtis, Francis Fessenden, Benj. H. Grierson; Brigadier Generals Thos. W. Sherman (brevet major general), Jas. B. Rickets (brevet major general), Wm. Sketchum, Jas. H. Carleton (brevet major general), John C. Robinson (brevet major general), Henry Prince, George S. Green (brevet major general), Henry S. Hunt (brevet major general), Alfred Sully (brevet major general), Thos. G. Pitcher, Frank Wheaton (brevet major general), John S. Mason, Romeyn B. Ayres (brevet major general), John E. Smith (brevet major general), George J. Stannard (brevet major general), Henry H. Sibley (brevet major general), Patrick E. Connor, Adelbert Ames (brevet major general), Walter Q. Gresham, John M. Corse (brevet major general), John W. Turfier (brevet major general), Emory Upton (brevet major general), Wm. F. Bartlett (brevet major general), John B. McIntosh, Joseph A. Hoskin, T. M. Harris, Frederick T. Dent, Lewis B. Parsons, Louis D. Watkins. All officers of the regular army going out of the volunteer service under this order, will report for duty with their proper regiments, or to their chief of corps or department within three months from the date of muster out of the volunteer service.

All officers belonging to the personal staff of the general officers above named, will immediately return to their appropriate duties if belonging to the regular army or volunteer force still retained in service—all others will be honorably discharged, to date from the time of muster out of the officers with whom they may be serving.

It will be seen, by reference to the list of names above, that our present post commander, Gen. L. D. Watkins, is included in the order.

MIKE LIPMAN'S COMBINED CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—To-morrow will be the first day of the mammoth combination in Louisville. The juveniles are in a hilarious state of excitement over the advent of the acting bears, the performing dogs, the trained horses, the learned bull and the educated mules. Children of a larger growth are anxious to see Holland in his wonderful ascent of a spiral column upon a globe, and all who have seen Eaton Stone in days gone by will be delighted to see again those feats of matchless horsemanship that placed him at the head of the profession. Everything about this show is on the most liberal scale. More than seventy-five performers appear at each and every exhibition. Five clowns, headed by the irrepressible Lipman himself, who is a fine talker, witty, chaste and original, are enough to amuse any crowd, even if it is five times as large as the usual attendance at a circus. The outside parade, on the first and every succeeding day, is on a scale of magnitude that well corresponds with the other features of the sextuple combination. The whole material of the establishment, actors, both human and quadrupedal, wagons, cages, and the superb model moniter forms an imposing procession that moves in complete accord with the splendid music of Menter's unexcelled band. Come on, Lipman, if we don't turn out "three hundred thousand more" to see the big show we will do the best that our census will permit.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.—Last night was performed the play of "Nary a Brogue," for the fourth time, to a crowded house. To-night Mr. Keller, the estimable acting manager of the Louisville has a complimentary benefit given him. No gentleman of the company deserves more credit than Mr. Keller. During his stay in our city, though scarcely a year, Mr. Keller has made many friends by his gentlemanly deportment and accommodating spirit. Although Mr. Keller has had the position of stage manager, so trying to the patience and disposition, we can safely say that he has not a single enemy. The Florences, with their usual kindness, have, together with the entire company, generously volunteered their services. The proprietor gives him the house, and we are confident the public, who must acknowledge their indebtedness to Mr. Keller for his untiring and successful labors, will not fail to be present on this occasion. Three excellent pieces will be performed. For the first time in this city "Merry Monarch, or the Fast Men of the Olden Time;" also the splendid Protean play of "Thrice Married," in which Mrs Florence appears in five different characters, all to conclude with the laughable piece of "Jumbo Jim." Let all lovers of fun be present.

A RARE INVENTION.—A gentleman in this city has just perfected a varnish to preserve gilt. Gilding has been in popular use as far back as ancient Carthage, but it has been reserved for our progressive age to invent a suitable protection for this delicate work which is in no degree less valuable than the original invention of gilding. We have seen the new composition thoroughly tested, and find it to answer admirably the purpose claimed for it by Mr. Graves, the inventor. Our successful citizen may well be complimented upon his ingenuity, which, in this instance, is crowned with a rare triumph.

COULDN'T UNDERSTAND.—During the examination of Hugh McCard before the police court, yesterday morning, a witness by the name of Altman was examined, through the interpreter. Mr. J. W. R. Smith, the attorney for McCard, asked the witness one or two questions, which were answered in broken English. He continued to question the witness, who commenced talking German at a rapid rate to Mr. Smith, who, not understanding the witness, told him to set down. There was a considerable laugh in the court room over it.

ACCIDENT.—About 2 o'clock last evening a number of small children were amusing themselves by jumping in and out of a wagon standing on Market street, between Jackson and Preston. Just as three or four of them got into a wagon, the horse attached to the same took fright and started off. The jar caused by the sudden start threw Adam Bachman, a little boy about four years of age, out, by which he was badly hurt.

☞ A correspondent writing from Shelbyville, Kentucky, under date of 16th instant, says that Terrell, with a party of his confederates, since his release from the Spencer county jail, has visited Mt. Eden and Harrisonville. He is swearing vengeance against a number of citizens of Shelby and Spencer counties. Our correspondent asks: has the Governor offered a reward for the arrest of Terrill? We do not know that he has.

☞ The April term of the United States Circuit and District Court, for the District of Kentucky, commenced in Covington yesterday.

NEW MAGAZINE.—We have received Godey's Lady's Magazine for May, from Scott Glore's, with the spring fashions.

School Matters—First Meeting of the new Board of Trustees—Its Organization.

The first regular meeting of the new Board of School Trustees was held at the Council Chamber at the usual hour last evening. When the roll was called all the members answered to their names except J. Gosnell, from the First Ward, G. P. Mosier, from the Second Ward, Henry L. Pope, from the Eighth Ward, and D. McCullough, from the Twelfth Ward.

The members present were sworn in by Esquire Clements.

Mr. J. L. Danforth, from the Seventh Ward, was elected President without opposition.

Upon taking the chair Mr. Danforth thanked the board for the honor conferred upon him. He alluded, in feeling terms, to the absence of many old, familiar faces, and, at the same time extended a hearty welcome to the new members. He spoke of the duties of a trustee, and expressed a hope that all would do their whole duty, and act for the best of the noble cause which they have in charge.

After Mr. Danforth closed it was announced that the election of Vice President was in order, and Mr. Oliver Lucas was elected without opposition.

Messrs. G. W. Morris, J. Clements, and W. E. Robinson, the ex-presidents of the board being present, were invited to take seats on the President's stand, which they did.

A motion was made to suspend the rules in order that the subject of changing the hour of opening the public schools might be taken up.

A motion was then made to so amend the rules that the school hours, which are now from 8 to 12 o'clock, and from 2 to 5 o'clock, be from 8½ to 12 o'clock and from 2 to 4½ o'clock, thus shortening the time one hour each day.

Mr. Lucas offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to report the practicability of adopting a compulsory course of education in this city. The resolution was carried, and Messrs. Lucas, Wellman and Vaughan were appointed.

A resolution passed instructing the building committee to partition the rooms in the second stories of the Fifth and Tenth ward schools.

A resolution passed authorizing the trustees of the Tenth ward to rent an additional room for that school.

The resignation of Edward Field, as teacher in the Portland school, was received.

The secretary was authorized to report at the next meeting of the board the number of city bonds the board has unsold, the number sold and the prices at which they were sold.

At a previous meeting of the board a resolution were passed that Mr. M. T. Brown and Miss Gould be employed to instruct the teachers and scholars in the ward schools in physical gymnastics, at a cost of $160 for two months. The motion to reconsider was adopted. The following was then offered as a substitute:

Resolved, That Mr M. T. Brown be employed to teach calisthenics and vocal culture in the high and grammar schools, and that Miss Gould be employed to teach physical exercises in the high and ward schools for the period of two months, at a total cost of $160.

The resolution was adopted.

The following committees were then announced:

Finance—Vaughan, Miller and McDougal.

Salaries and Supplies—Lucas, McCullough and Leach.

Buildings—S. J. Hare, Stoll and Monroe.

Escheats and School Property—Pope, Gosnell and C. Hare.

Library—Danforth, Elliott, Stoll, Leach and Gilpin.

Examination and Course of Study—McCullough, Ramsey, Hebel, Gilbert, Penny and Watts.

High Schools—Danforth, Pope, McCullough, Murray and Penny.

Grammar Schools—Ramsey, Gilpin, McDougal, S. J. Hare and Monroe.

Primary and Intermediate Schools, E. D.—Elliott, Wellman and Gosnell.

Primary and Intermediate Schools, W. D.—Eichrodt, Monroe and C. Hare.

German Schools—Hebel, Eichrodt and Mosier.

Penmanship—Mosier, Vaughan and Leach.

Grievances—Monroe, Elliott and Eichrodt.

Rules—Murray, Gilbert and Wellman.

Vocal Music—Miller, Ramsey and Lucas.

Gymnastics—Gilbert, Watts and Mosier.

A motion was offered that the building committee be instructed to contract for the two new school buildings to be erected in the upper wards. The resolution passed.

Jno. A. Miller and R. A. Watts, from the Sixth Ward, each being new members, drew straws to see which was entitled to the long and which to the short term. Mr. Miller proved successful and so holds for two years and Mr. Watts for but one.

The chairman of the building committee stated that Mr. Hale was the lowest bidder for the First ward school, his bid being $26,900, and that Mr. Montgomery, the builder of the Thirteenth ward school, was the lowest bidder for the Third ward school, his figures being $25,850. The committee were instructed to contract with these two bidders.

The board then adjourned to meet on the first Monday in May.

BURGLARS ABOUT.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, some daring burglars effected an entrance into the house of Mrs. Downing, on First street, between Gray and Broadway, and went into the sleeping apartment of Mr. Coyle, and carried off a lot of fine clothing. The thieves were not very choice about what they stole. They evidently designed going to house-keeping, as they carried off a lot of cooking utensils from Mrs. Downing's kitchen. The same party also made an attempt to get into the grocery on the corner of First and Broadway, and partially succeeded. They opened a back hall door, but the grocery door baffled their ingenuity. They also tried to get into the residence of Mr. Spiegelhalder, in the same neighborhood, but were frightened off by a servant girl, who fortunately happened to be awake. The only booty they gained at Mr. Spiegelhalder's was the contents of the chicken-coop.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Never was the saying "in life we are in the midst of death" more truly verified than on yesterday morning. A shoemaker, by the name of Cline, who resides on Grayson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, left his house and went to a grocery store near by to settle a small bill which he was owing. He started to return home, but before he reached his house he fell a corpse in the street. The husband and father, who but a few minutes previously left his family in full health and excellent spirits, was returned to them a corpse. The feelings of the terror-stricken family can be better imagined than described. The cause of his death was, no doubt, apoplexy.

☞ The following sales were made by the marshal of the Louisville chancery court on April 16th, 1866:

[illegible] feet front by [illegible] feet deep, on west side of [illegible], between Broadway and Magazine streets, and improvements	$1,855 00
[illegible] feet front by [illegible] feet deep on east side of Seventh, between Broadway and York streets, and improvements	2,350 00
[illegible] feet front by [illegible] feet deep, on west side of Sixteenth, between Grayson and Walnut streets	462 50
[illegible] feet front by [illegible] feet deep southeast corner of Maple and Fifteenth streets	390 00
[illegible] feet front by [illegible] feet deep, adjoining	1,080 00
[illegible] feet front by [illegible] feet deep, west side of Fourteenth, between Maple and Lexington streets	810 00
[illegible] feet front by [illegible] feet deep, northeast corner of Lexington and Fourteenth streets	750 00
60 feet front by [illegible] feet deep east side of Fourteenth, in rear of last described	[illegible]
12 feet front by [illegible] feet deep, northwest corner of Lexington and Fourteenth streets	[illegible]

BURNETT'S TOILET PREPARATIONS AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS were submitted, years ago, to the public, in the belief that their *quality* would insure them success. In this the proprietors were not disappointed. 21

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—Colonel C. H. Frederick, 5th veteran reserve corps, has been assigned to duty as superintendent of the bureau in this city and county and has formally assumed charge of the office.

☞ Yesterday a wagon broke down on the railroad track at the corner of Jefferson street, which retarded the progress of the Jefferson street cars. Four of them were at that corner at one time.

Honor to whom Honor is Due—The Louisville Ordnance Depot.

I noticed in the column of the [illegible] of the 13th inst., an article upon the ordnance depot in this city, which does great injustice to the former commanders of this depot, Lieuts. Edson, Snyser and Babbitt, of the ordnance corps of the regular army, each of whom was in command for over a year, and upon whom devolved the duties of providing the greater part of the ordnance material required by the armies of the South and Southwest. That your informant erred in several material particulars I am certain, as I have seen a statement made as a memorandum for Lieut. Babbitt, at the date of his [illegible] this depot, in Washington territory, embracing the operations of this depot for July and August, [illegible] two months he was in command of the [illegible]. As a friend, and an intimate one, Lieut. Babbitt frequently mentioned his affairs to me, and I am satisfied my information is correct.

[illegible]

When the brunt of the work was over, and the depot "so far closed," he was relieved and turned over to his successor, Captain Potter, 12th United States colored heavy artillery, about as follows:

5,[illegible] fire arms of all classes.
4,[illegible] sabers and sword.
[illegible] sets horse equipments.
[illegible] sets of infantry accoutrements.
[illegible] sets of cavalry accoutrements.
[illegible] rounds of small arm ammunition.
2 [illegible] carriages.
300 tons of pig iron.
200 tons of scrap iron.

Also, a quantity of old and unserviceable materials and tools, all of which might have been shipped had the quartermaster department been able to furnish the necessary transportation rapidly enough.

[illegible]

[illegible] shipped by Lieut. Babbitt:
6 field and siege guns.
[illegible] field and siege gun carriages.
[illegible] field caissons.
11 battery wagons, with tools, stores, implements, &c.
11 forges, with tools and stores, implements, &c.
[illegible] sets of artillery harness.
[illegible] projectiles, for field and seige guns, unprepared.
[illegible] projectiles for field and seige guns, prepared.
[illegible] blank cartridges, for same.
[illegible] rounds of small arm ammunition.
[illegible] percussion caps.
[illegible] muskets and rifles.
[illegible] pistols.
[illegible] sabers and swords.
[illegible] sets of horse equipments.
[illegible] sets of cavalry equipments.
[illegible] sets of infantry equipments.

Besides an immense amount of tools and stores too numerous to mention. During these [illegible] months Lieutenant Babbitt receipted to 113 company commanders for arms of troops mustered out of service. If the amount previously mentioned as turned over by Lieut. Babbitt to Captain Potter is added to the amount shipped by Lt. Babbitt, it will be seen what amount of these principal articles were on hand on the 1st of July, 1865, and to protect which from the weather, required the large buildings of M. L. Beknap, Esq., corner of Fourteenth and Rowan streets, two warehouses in Jeffersonville, each four hundred feet long by sixty feet wide, the large building and lot of John M. Monohan, Esq., on Broadway, between Second and Third streets, together with several large sheds. When the array was calling for supplies at the [illegible] energies of the ordnance department were taxed to their utmost to do all they were called upon properly, some four hundred [illegible] Lieut. Edson, Snyser and particularly Babbitt had to contend with, may be arrived at, and compared with which the operations of this depot, since 1st September, 1865, are but a small item. [illegible] It is to reason when any one of [illegible] to heed the statement [illegible] 1865, when Lieutenant Babbitt had charge. When Captain Potter took the depot they could all be stored in the building of J. M. Monohan, which was the smallest of all the houses occupied by the ordnance department.

I have noticed the article in question, at length, with no intention to wrest from Captain Potter any of his well-earned laurels, but solely from a sense of duty to an old friend and comrade, who is too far away to correct any false impressions that might be made by the notice mentioned, and to prevent those who peruse it with the facts from being led into the belief that no officer but Captain Potter had any hard duty to perform at this depot, or had performed this duty successfully.

By giving this an insertion in your columns you will be doing a simple act of JUSTICE.

Letter from Pulaski, Tenn.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

PULASKI, TENN., April 10, 1866.

Messrs. Editors: Captain Tom Moore put me off the train, at this place, and I have hung up my hat at the Tennessee House. This once thriving and prosperous place now wears a Sunday-like appearance, and business seems to be dying a natural death on account of the scarcity of money in the country. Planters are mostly idle on account of the aristocracy of the negroes, which freedom has planted in their thick skulls. There will be some cotton raised, and, perhaps, a good deal of corn; but some people think they will experience some difficulty in obtaining hands to gather in their crops when the time comes. Most of the business men of this place are composed of men who emigrated here after somebody else did the fighting, and they having made all they can are preparing to "sell out cheap for cash" and go home. It will be some time before the people of this section will be able to resume their business as in days of old.

Of course Pulaski has got more than the usual compliment of lazy, worthless negroes, a large number of whom belonged to other citizens outside of the county and State, and, as a natural consequence, there is established here one of those dirty, insignificant institutions of ebony furniture a freedmen's bureau. It is run by a man who professes to be a Christian, and who, before the war, was much thought of as a man, but now, in the estimation of everybody who has any respect for themselves, he is less respected than the negro over whom he seems to have such a watchful eye. In fact he is a perfect *nobody*—one of old Brownlow's pet lambs, who goes and comes at his bidding as a dog follows his faithful master. The bureau is a nuisance! If it was removed and all military red-tape abolished, I think the negroes of the South would go back home to their masters and go to work with a will; but so long as the negroes hang around it, gazing hungrily into the looking glass of expectation, while these "tools" promise them "something in the future," they will never be worth a cent, and will eventually become as extinct as the Indian race. As an example as to what freedom is doing, I will State that there are now twelve or fifteen negroes being tried in this place before the criminal court charged with murder, arson, robbery, rape, &c. There seems to be no sympathy whatever for them.

The remains of Major Barbour, C. S. A., who was killed at the battle of Resacca, was buried at this place yesterday. The funeral procession was a solemn one to behold—made up of Masons, citizens and carriages. Major Barbour taught school here before the war, being a northern man, and had won a large circle of friends; in fact, he had no enemies until the war broke out. He married an accomplished lady near here, and on the following day of his marriage he entered the rebel cause, which resulted in his being killed as above stated.

The criminal or circuit court is in session here. Nearly every criminal before the judge is a negro.

Brownlow has no friends in this section of country. I have not heard a single man speak a word of praise in his behalf since I left Kentucky. Browny is a "D. D."

If the military rule of power, and freedmen's bureaus were removed from this State, I am convinced that the southern people would return to their allegiance the sooner. They are a law-and-order abiding people, and I cannot see why it is that military pomposity continues to crow over them, after they have quietly returned to their homes, and desire to live in peace, prosperity and happiness. It is cowardly in them to do so, and I will remark this fact, that these "crowers"—these "game cocks"—are not composed of the fighting stock of the federal army, but a certain class of the "kid-glove" kind, who never even "smelled gunpowder." No; the fighting stock have imitated their leader, Sherman. They have done the hard work and gone home like men, to attend to their business, and not play the "military top," to crow over work that other men have done. There is a certain class of the Grant school, who seem to be looking for the "*last* almighty dollar" they can lay hands upon. The people of the South are not the slaves of military aristocracy, if most of them do indorse President Johnson and his policy.

The Democrat is gaining public favor fast, and I am satisfied that if Mr. Harney (the wheel-horse of the true democratic party) will continue his course, he will be sustained and applauded by every true lover of his country. More anon. "SYAH."

LOCAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS THAT ARE NOW BEING MUSTERED OUT OF THE SERVICE.—As you will be likely to need clothing and furnishing goods, you will find it to your interest to call at the Masonic Temple Clothing and Furnishing Store, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, where you will find the finest of goods, consisting of black dress and business suits, cut in the latest styles; also, furnishing goods of every description. As we have had most of the officers' and soldiers' trade of this city that have been mustered out, we are prepared to do an immense business in the same line, as we have clothing of the finest quality down to the common grades, which we are selling at prices which cannot fail to please all. By giving us a call you will satisfy yourselves. As our clerks are polite and attentive, we take pleasure in showing our goods, whether you purchase or not.

Masonic Temple Clothing Store—the popular store—corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. ap17 d6

☞ For fine ready-made clothing, go to Deppen's. ap15d6

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Notice advertisement of "house to rent," under proper heading.

☞ Remember your fellow-citizen, H. S. Gaar, is a candidate for Assessor at the August election for city and county. ap17 d2w

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Episcopal services will be held each evening of this week at Bowlington church, Pewee Valley, to which the public are invited.

Tuesday, April 17—Rev. G. D. Mortimer, of St. Paul's church.

Wednesday, 18th—Rev. Oscar B. Thayer, of Grace church.

Thursday, 19th—Rev. J. J. Talbot, of St. John's church.

Friday, 20th—Rev. W. H. Pratt, of Calvary church.

Saturday, 21st—Rev. F. M. Whittle, of St. Paul's church.

Sunday, 22d—Rev. James Craik, D. D., of Christ church.

Morning services at 11 o'clock; evening services at 7½ o'clock. ap17 d6

☞ The large sale of spring and summer clothing will come off this morning (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock at the auction rooms of S. G. Henry & Co. A fine line of gents' soft and black hats will be included in the sale.

☞ Attention is called to Mr. C. C. Spencer's sale of furniture this morning at his auction rooms. A lot of groceries will be added to the sale.

☞ The attention of those in want of a centrally located dwelling-house is called to Mr. C. C. Spencer's sale this afternoon at 4 o'clock, on Second street, between Chestnut and Broadway. Possession given immediately.

☞ The attention of the ladies is called to the sale of dry goods, hosiery, laces, cloaks, &c., to be made by the marshal of the chancery court this morning, at ten o'clock, at the store on Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. This is the closing sale and the last opportunity they will have to buy at their own prices. Precisely at 12 o'clock a good, new fire-proof safe (Dodd & Co. make) will be sold.

☞ Wm. Twaddle will sell a large lot of builders' and other hardware, at 10 o'clock this Tuesday morning, at No. 52 Main street. At 11 o'clock, he will sell two 2-horse carts, an elegant family piano in perfect order, also a lot of Ingrain carpeting, dry goods, clothing and sundries.

☞ Real estate buyers will recollect S. G. Henry & Co.'s sale on the premises of a two story brick house and lot on Jefferson street, between Floyd and Preston, south side, this afternoon (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock. Possession to be given in thirty days.

☞ We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our patrons to the drug store of Wilson, Peter & Co., who keep constantly on hand a complete stock of pure drugs and medicines. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Also, on hand and for sale, Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters, Roback's Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier. To deal in such valuable remedies warrants success, and to use them secures health. ap17d&w1

H. J. MONSCH & CO.—We notice, in passing the above house, that this firm are receiving a large stock of all kinds of fine and fancy foreign and domestic fruits and nuts, spiced, cove and fresh oysters and all kinds of preserved fruits and vegetables, which they are prepared to furnish, either by wholesale or retail, to suit purchasers. Their stock of game, oysters and fresh fish, of all kinds in season, attracts the special attention of the epicure. Those who would have everything that is good for the inner man should go to Monsch & Co.'s depot, Third street, near Jefferson.

[From the New York Herald.]

DERINGER PISTOL—CAUTION TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—The Deringer pistol, celebrated for more than half a century as the most deadly weapon in existence, has for some years been extensively counterfeited both in America and Europe, the imitations having been sold and circulated in various sections of the country, principally in New York, as the genuine Deringer pistol. Some of these bogus dealers and manufacturers have circulated reports that the undersigned, the original inventor and maker of this world-renowned weapon, is deceased; that there are no genuine Deringer's made; that the imitation is superior to the original, &c., &c. It has also been brought to my notice that a new breech-loading pistol called the Deringer (under a Moore patent) is offered for sale in New York and other places, and placards, with my name, have been publicly exhibited in order to secure the sale of a pistol entirely unknown to me. In view of the facts set forth above, the undersigned gives a first and final notice to all dealers, manufacturers and others, that it is his intention to rigidly prosecute to the fullest extent of the law, as he has done in the State of California, for which he has been awarded heavy damages, all such as may persist, on and after this date, in using his name or trade mark, or in any manner whatever infringing upon his rights as the sole manufacturer and inventor of this weapon. He also takes this method of informing the public that he has appointed in addition to his agents Messrs. Curry & Bro., San Francisco, and Messrs. Wolf & Durringer, Louisville, Ky.; and his sole agents in the Eastern States are the well known firm of Messrs. Tillan, & Co., 550 and 552 Broadway, New York, who will always be supplied with a varied assortment of the genuine "Deringer pistol," which are stamped on the lock-plate and breech with my name.

HENRY DERINGER,
Rifle & Pistol Manufacturer,
612 North Front street, Philadelphia.
Wolf & Durringer, corner Fifth and Market streets, are agents for Louisville, Ky. ap15 d10

Important Announcement.

ARCHER, CRESSON & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in notions, hosiery, gloves, fancy goods, dress-trimmings, buttons, &c., &c., &c., have now in stock a full line of the above goods, in each department. Our position in the commercial world as *cash* buyers, coupled with long mercantile experience, gives us numerous advantages, all of which we will be happy to share with our old friends and the trade generally, by supplying them with goods at lowest Eastern jobbing prices for *cash*.

N. B. Country merchants can have catalogues and lists of prices forwarded on application.

ARCHER, CRESSON & Co.,
Northeast corner of Seventh and Main streets. mr2 fr&tuff

Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills.

Are a certain cure for suppressed, excessive and painful menstruation, green sickness, nervous and spinal affection, sick headache, giddiness, pains in the back, and all diseases which spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when forbidden by directions. They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife and mother in the land. Ask for Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills. Sold by all druggists. If you cannot get them of your druggist, send by mail, inclosing $2.

RAYMOND & Co., Agents.

mr11 eodlm

NEW OPENING.—Having just removed to my new and elegant store, No. 120, Main street, between Third and Fourth, one door above the National Hotel, where I have fitted up the finest and most complete *merchant tailoring establishment in the city*, I would be pleased to see all my old friends and customers and as many new as may be pleased to favor me with a call. I shall at all times keep a complete stock of the choicest and most varied patterns of seasonable goods the Eastern market affords. I am now receiving, and will in eight or ten days complete, the most elegant stock of *spring and summer goods ever brought to this city*, to which I would call the attention of all in want of an outfit of any description, as my stock will embrace everything pertaining to a first-class house.

HENRY DEPPEN,
Merchant Tailor,
ap15 3t No. 120 Main street.

☞ No trouble to show goods at J. L. Deppen's. ap15d6

☞ New styles spring clothing, at Deppen's, corner of Fourth and Market. ap15d6

☞ For fine clothing go to J. L. Deppen's, northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. ap15d6

☞ For a handsome suit of clothes, of the most fashionable cut and make, go to Deppen's, northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. ap15d6

☞ J. L. Deppen, corner of Fourth and Market, has a splendid assortment of furnishing goods. ap15d6

☞ Silver and wooden show-cases, in stock and made to order, at Wood & Bro.'s, Third street, above Main. ap14d12

WALL PAPER.—A large variety of new and beautiful styles, at Wood & Bro.'s, Third street, above Main. ap14d12

☞ Messrs. Green & Green, corner Main and Fourth streets, will introduce the Broadway spring style of silk hats, and other novelties, on Saturday, March 3d. Gentlemen should leave their orders. The established excellence of their silk hats will be maintained. mr1 dtf

☞ Dried apples, superior table salt, and cheap clay pipes can be bought at wholesale of S. R. Shepard & Co., 33 Wall street. ap6 tf

☞ The Franklin Bank of Kentucky sells exchange on Montreal, London and Paris. de7dtf

MARRIED.

BEO—BARBOUR.—On the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. R. N. Barbour, of Jefferson county, by Rev. Dr. S. R. Wilson, Capt. J. N. Bell, of Scott county, and Miss Mollie B. Barbour.

DIED.

COVERT.—On Monday morning, 16th, at 4 o'clock, John Cover, of Butler county, Pa., aged 75 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of John P. Richardson, on Green st., bet. Floyd and Preston, at 3 o'clock, this afternoon.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ As the weather indicates the approach of Spring, our gentlemen friends will overhaul their wardrobes and give their orders to GREEN & GREEN for their Shirts and Underwear early, so as to be in before the rush of Spring trade commences.

As Messrs. GREEN & GREEN are Louisville Shirt manufacturers, will sell a better Shirt for the same money than can be bought in New York, gentlemen who are disposed to promote Louisville interests will save money at the same time.

Messrs. GREEN & GREEN cut their Shirts from measurement, and warrant them to fit. They give them a careful superintendence. They *sew on the buttons* firmly, and correct all errors, if any are made.

All the work on the goods made by the Messrs. GREEN & GREEN, from the cutting table to the laundry, is *done in the house*, thus furnishing employment to a large number of our people.

Manufactory and Salesroom at Main and Fourth streets, Louisville, Ky. nr5

SCOTT, DAVISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

FINE CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

Corner Sixth and Main sts.,

Louisville, Ky.

Manufactory 317 Broad st., Newark, N. J. no11

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills are prepared only for a legitimate purpose, and are the only safe and effective medicine for females extant.

Do not trifle with your health, and use cheap and dangerous medicine, which Druggists have bought and will recommend, being ignorant of their properties.

MRS. WINSLOW'S MYSTIC PILLS

Correct all irregularities and painful menstruation; invigorate the debilitated, and restore former bloom to the pallid cheek.

No maiden, wife or mother should be without them.

Try them—use according to direction, and be convinced that they are the Lady's Friend.

Price $2 per box, or three boxes for $5.

For sale by all druggists in this city.
ap17 1u&1bit

Removal.

KAHN & WOLF,

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers of

Ready-Made

CLOTHING,

Have removed to their new Store House,

270 Main street,

South side, a few doors below Seventh, where they will be happy to see their friends and customers, and the trade generally.

Buying exclusively for Cash, and Manufacturing their Goods in Philadelphia, under the supervision of one of the firm, gives them the lead in business unsurpassed by any house in the West.

They are now receiving from their Manufactory a large and varied stock adapted to the Spring and Summer Trade, and will sell their goods as low as they can be had in any of the Eastern Markets.

Manufactory No. 22 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
fe23 d2m&w3 KAHN & WOLF.

WM. W. MORRIS & CO.

182 Main street,

THIRD HOUSE BELOW FOURTH.

Notions,

FURNISHING GOODS,

STATIONERY,

At Wholesale.
no6 s&dly

TO MILLINERS.

I AM NOW IN RECEIPT OF MY LARGE stock of

PATTERN

BONNETS AND HATS

Selected with great care in the Eastern markets and furnished to the trade at lowest figures.

Bazaar of Fashion,

FOURTH STREET,

Opposite National Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. MARTIN.

[Journal copy] mr8

A CARD.

THE CHOLERA IS COMING.

A sure and certain cure in every case even after the rice water discharges have commenced, and every household has the remedy. I have, in one instance, known it to cure fifty men in one day. This you can procure by applying to MADAM MAYNARD, $2 inclosed by letter, and any questions of the past, present or future, or of absent friends, dead or alive, anything pertaining to this life or the spirit land. 177 Green street, bet. Fifth and Center. ap16 t

Semmons' Brazilian Pebble Spectacles,

To strengthen and improve the sight of old and young, by day or night, with ease and comfort to the eye, without the distressing results of frequent changes. These celebrated glasses are too well known throughout the South to speak of their superiority over all others. Double and Single Telescopes of immense power and field. Catalogues sent free, by inclosing stamp.

SEMMONS, OCULIST-OPTICIAN,
669 Broadway, under Lafarge House, N. Y.
mr8 3m

A Down Town Merchant.

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœpathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 35 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. mr8 1m

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINT, etc., relieved at once by the use of MAGUIRE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BENNE PLANT.

A RICH GROWTH OF HAIR PRODUCED. The natural color restored, not dyed, and disease of the scalp, falling off, &c., effectually cured by using MAGUIRE'S HAIR COLORING RESTORATIVE BALM. Price $1 per bottle. Prepared and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, Druggists, s. w. corner of Olive and Second streets. Sold by RAYMOND & CO., 74 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.,

And by all Druggists. se19 eod3m

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.

Those in need of Carriages or Buggies would do well to call, before purchasing elsewhere, and examine our stock, at No. 98 Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson.

McQUILLAN & GALVIN,
Successors to Jos. Haddox.
Repairing done neatly at short notice. fe24 eod3m

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

[illegible]

FASHION FOR 1866.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

CELEBRATED

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS

ARE UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED BY all Ladies throughout the length and breadth of the land, to be the most perfect and agreeable Skirts. [illegible]

[illegible]

WEST, BRADLEY & CAREY,
Warehouse and Office, 97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade streets,
NEW YORK.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"This skirt is really the one thing to be desired, being capable of enduring any amount of crushing and doubling without the slightest damage to its shape."—Godey's Lady's Book.

"The 'Duplex Elliptic' is the greatest improvement in hoop skirts."—N. Y. Daily Times.

"They are not equaled in elegance, elasticity, durability, or economy."—N. Y. Daily Herald.

"The 'Duplex Elliptic' is accepted as the latest step toward perfection in skirts."—N. Y. Evening Post.

"It gives the most ordinary dress a style that renders it genteel in appearance."—Boston Post.

CAUTION.

Buyers of Duplex Skirts should examine the hoops to be sure they get the genuine article, which is the only Skirt with double springs in each hoop. Inquire for J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. See that his name is on the skirt band. Get the BEST. ap10

WILLIAM COLLIER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

FREIGHT AGENT

Atlantic & Greatwestern Railway

AND

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENT,

No. 25 Fourth Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

N. B. Agent for the [illegible] and Tennessee River Packets [illegible] through rates and bills lading via [illegible] and Northwestern railways [illegible] Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, West Point, Montgomery, Knoxville [illegible].

☞ This is the quickest and cheapest route to all points mentioned.

Having a number of drays, I am prepared to transfer freights on liberal terms. ap17 tf

The Kentucky Bourbon Co.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, April 16th, 1866.

STILLFOOD SLOP, AN EXCELLENT FEED for cattle and swine, can be had at the Distillery Works, Main street, near Adams, on and after the 19th inst., at

20 cents per Barrel.

ap17 6t [illegible]

MASONIC TEMPLE

Clothing and Furnishing

STORE.

Corner Fourth and Jefferson sts, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Corner Fourth and Jefferson sts, LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Popular Stand.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SELL TO our customers spring and summer clothing, as we are constantly receiving by express all the latest novelties.

HOSIERY

H. H. NEAL,
ap17 1m Agent.

Furniture at Cost.

WE WILL SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF the Furniture [illegible] partnership, at the store of the late Jas. R. Hay & Co., on Third street, between Main and Market, consisting of almost every description of Furniture in the housekeeping line. Persons wishing will do well to call soon, as the concern has to be closed out in a few days.

WHARTON & BENNETT.

N. B.—All those indebted to the above firm, either by note or account, must come forward and settle up. ap17 4

Removal.

WE HAVE REMOVED OUR MARBLE Works [illegible]

GANS & CARTONI.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

[illegible]

STEAM BRICK WORKS.

Tenth street, bet. Broadway and Kentucky.

THE FIRST KILN OF THE SEASON will be ready [illegible] on Wednesday morning, 18th inst.

ap16 m MATTHEWS, THIXTON & CO.

Mustered Out and Resigned Officers,

ATTENTION.

THREE MONTHS' PAY PROPER EXTRA [illegible]

OLD SOLDIERS, ATTENTION.

[illegible]

To the Loyal Owners of Slaves, Attention.

[illegible]

Southwest corner Third and Main streets.

MISS GOULD.

TEACHER OF FREE GYMNASTICS, DUMB Bell Exercises, [illegible]

Notice.

PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE Masonic Transient Relief Board are notified to present them to Jno. V. Cowling, Esq., at the Masonic Temple office, between [illegible] o'clock P. M., on or previous to Saturday, [illegible].

ap14 6t C. H. MARTIN, Sec'y.

Fenians, Attention!

THE MILITARY COMPANIES OF THE F. B. will assemble for drill on their respective drill nights, at the armory on Court Place. All able-bodied men desirous of engaging in the coming struggle for Irish Independence are requested to attend.

JAMES McDERMOTT,
ap12 Asst. Insp. Gen. F. B., State of Kentucky.

Look out for Rain.

I WILL SELL THIRTY No. 1 TARPAULINS at a great bargain, if called for soon, at No. 35 Fourth street, bet. Main and river.

apff 6t B. J. CAFFREY.

DRY GOODS.

OUR NEW STORE

NOW BEING COMPLETE,

WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES

The Finest, the Largest and the Most Complete Selection of

GOODS

Ever offered in this market.

Our new and varied stock consists of a beautiful assortment of

Summer and Dress Silks;
Foulard Silk;
Check and Stripe Silk;
Plain Poldt de Soir Silk;
Rept Silks, Black and Colored, Handsome;
Armure, Black and Colored;
Heavy, Handsome Grograin, Bl'k;
Black Gro-de-Rine, very cheap.

Our Spring Dress Goods Stock,

Most elegant and large, consisting of SAXONY DRESS GOODS, among which are

Plain, Plaid and Striped Mozambiques;
Colored Alpacas, in most select shades;
Plain Colored Persions;
Goat-Hair Lusters, Plaid.
Hair Stripe Lusters, very handsome;
Plain and Plaid Poplins, fine make;
Chintz and Jaconets of superior printing and design;
Paris All-wool Delaines, double width, very cheap.

Our Summer Dress Goods Stock,

Full and complete, composed of all shades and colors of

Fine Grenadines.
Plaid Barege; Figured Barege;
Organdies, most elegant designs.

Our Mourning Stock,

To which we pay particular attention, consists of

Silks,	Poplins,
Bombazines,	Barege,
Delaine,	Grenadines,
Alpacas,	Challies.
Merinoes,	

A Large Assortment of

Cloths,	Jeans and Tweeds,
Cassimeres,	Ducks and Drills,
Vestings,	Cottonades, &c.
Doeskins,	

Spring and Summer Coverings for Ladies.

Cloth Sacks,
Silk Sacks and Mantles,
Cashmere Shawls,
Barege Shawls,
Dagmere Shawls.

Cloth and Silk Sacks Made to Order.

Linen Housekeeping Goods;
Hosiery and Gloves;
White Goods, Laces and Embroideries;
Dimity, for Spreads;
Hoop Skirts;
Balmoral Skirts and Skirting.

☞ The attention of our customers and ladies of this and neighboring cities is especially invited to our opening on Monday, April 16th.

S. BARKER & CO.,
ap17 tf Nos 109 & 111 Fourth street.

AUGUST ELECTION.

FOR CITY CLERK.

We are authorized to announce PHIL. TOMPPERT, JR., as a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the City Court, at the August election. fe21 te

J. P. POGERS is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court, at the August election. mr27 te

W. S. D. MEGOWAN is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court, at the August election. ap16 te

PAT. H. BLAND is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court, at the August election. ap5 te*

W. W. TWYMAN is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court, at the ensuing August election. ap15 te

We are authorized to announce LEE CHAMBERS as a candidate for City Court Clerk, at the August election. ap10 te

FOR CITY JUDGE.

JAMES P. HARRISON is a candidate for the office of City Judge, at the August election. Judge Harrison is the present incumbent. ap15 te

E. S. CRAIG is a candidate for Judge of the City Court, at the ensuing August election. ap2 te

FOR JAILER.

[illegible] Please announce ISAAC RATEMAN as a candidate for Jailer in Jefferson county, at the ensuing August election, and oblige MANY VOTERS.

ap4

CHAS. A. POWELL is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county, at the August election. ap5 te*

JOHN SHAW is a candidate for Jailer, at the ensuing August election. mr3 te

We are authorized to announce WM. J. ROBARDS as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county, subject to the decision of a Democratic county Convention, should one be held. mr27 te*

W. A. RONALD is a candidate for the office of Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. mr15 te*

HENRY WIBBEN is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county, at the August election. mr15

We are authorized to announce W. K. THOMAS as a candidate for re-election for Jailer, at the August election. mr8

We are authorized to announce JAS. C. GILL, at present [illegible] of the county, as a candidate for Jailer at the ensuing August election. mr8 te

F. W. CANNON is a candidate for Jailer in Jefferson county, at the ensuing August election. mr2 3m*

M. J. SCHMITT is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county, at next August election. ja12 te

FOR SHERIFF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce WM. H. ABLE as a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson county, at ensuing election. mr24

J. WASH. DAVIS is a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson county, at the August election. mr15 te

We are authorized to announce THOS. SHANKS, one of the present [illegible], as a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. mr9 te

J. E. GALTBREATH is a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson county, Ky., at the ensuing August election. mr3 te

FOR JUDGE OF JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

We are authorized to announce JOHN JOYES as a candidate for the office of Judge of the County Court of Jefferson county. ap12 te

We are authorized to announce EDWARD GARLAND as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Jefferson County Court, at the August election. mr1

HON. ANDREW MONROE is a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Jefferson County Court, at the August election. mr21 te

W. R. HOKE is a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court, at the August election. mr14 te

FOR CLERK OF JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

BRENT HOPKINS is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, at the ensuing August election. ap1

FOR CORONER.

We are authorized to announce Dr. WILEY ROGERS as a candidate for the office of Coroner of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. mr9 te

FOR ASSESSOR.

WM. H. WATTS is a candidate for Assessor of Jefferson county, including the city of Louisville, at the ensuing August election. ap16 te

We are authorized to announce Squire JOHN HARRISON, of Jefferson county as a candidate for County Assessor, at the August election. fe13 te

FOR JUDGE OF M'CRACKEN COUNTY COURT.

CAPT. W. P. HAYS is a candidate for the office of County Judge of McCracken county, at the next August election. mr31 te

FOR SHERIFF OF OLDHAM COUNTY.

P. R. TAYLOR is a candidate for Sheriff of Oldham county, at the ensuing August election. mr7 te

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS.

We are authorized to announce HON. THOMAS A. MARSHALL as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, in this Appellate District. mr23 te

Papers in the District copy till election, and send bills to [illegible].

We are requested to announce P. H. LESLIE, Esq., of Barren county, Ky., a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the Third Appellate District, at the next August election. mr1 te

To the voters of the Third Appellate District of Kentucky: I am a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals at the next August election. [illegible] CHAS. G. WINTERSMITH. mr7 te

We are authorized to announce HON. GEO. W. KAVANAUGH as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the Third Appellate District, at the next August election. fe23 te

We are authorized to announce M. R. HARDIN, Esq., of Nelson county, as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals at the next August election, for the Third Appellate District, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Spencer, Hardin, Meade, Larue, Hart, Barren, Monroe, Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Greene, Metcalfe and Adair. fe16 te

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS.

ELIZABETHTOWN, HARDIN COUNTY, KY., February 1th, 1866.

To the Editors of the Louisville Democrat:
GENTLEMEN—Please announce me as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention, of May 1st, 1866. Yours, &c.,
fe7 1My1 STEPHEN W. D. STONE.

WM. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, and formerly Assistant Clerk of the Senate, is a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce WM. R. ALLEN, of Green county a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce W. P. D. BUSH, of Hancock county, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, at the next August election. de21 tf

We are authorized to announce J. P. BARBOUR, Clerk of the Washington Circuit Court, a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, at the ensuing election.

R. R. BOLLING is a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, at the August election. de28 d&w

D. HOWARD SMITH is a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals at the ensuing August election. de21 d&wtf

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Theater.

Grand Complimentary Benefit

OF

F. L. KELLER,

TENDERED BY

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Proprietor of the Theater, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Company,

Tuesday Evening, April 17th, 18[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, April 11th, 1866.

F. L. KELLER, Esq., Acting and Stage Manager, Louisville Theater:

DEAR SIR—We the undersigned, who have been associated with you in business during the season, at the Louisville, appreciating your ability as a Manager, and courtesy to all, and feeling desirous of showing some tangible mark of our esteem of you as a gentleman and Manager, would be pleased to volunteer our services in a Complimentary Benefit to you before the close of the season, and request that you will name the evening when our services may be available for that purpose.

Claud C. Hamilton,	Lewis D. Simmons,
[illegible],	[illegible],
[illegible],	R. Williams,
W. Murray,	J. H. Bailey,
[illegible],	[illegible],
E. J. [illegible],	R. [illegible],
W. W. [illegible],	Mrs. Claud Hamilton,
J. B. [illegible],	Mrs. Adele Clarke,
J. W. [illegible],	Miss R. Monell,
[illegible],	Miss M. [illegible],
J. [illegible],	Miss [illegible],
J. W. [illegible],	Miss [illegible] Temple,
[illegible],	Miss [illegible] Temple,
W. [illegible],	Miss [illegible],
[illegible]ngham,	Miss K. [illegible]wards.
Robert [illegible].	

LOUISVILLE, April 12th, 1866.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Louisville Theater:

Your very flattering and kind proposal dated the 11th inst., has reached me. I need not say I fully appreciate the kindness of heart which prompts the very great compliment you propose, and I accept your offer heartily. I am happy to add that Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, who have learned of your kindness, have tendered me one of their nights [illegible] with the entire company, and have kindly and generously volunteered their services for the occasion. I therefore name Tuesday night, April 17th, and remain,

Very respectfully,
ap15 F. L. KELLER.

Masonic Temple.

Open Every Night this Week.

Matinee on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.

'Immense Success.

Hudreds Turned Away, unable to Gain Admittance.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL

MILTONIAN TABLEAUX

FROM LONDON, ENGLAND.

Admission	50 cents
Children	25 cents
Grand Matinees Wednesday and Saturday afternoons	
Children	15 cents

☞ Reserved seats, without extra charge, can be procured at the ticket office during the day, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 to 5 P. M.

WILLIAM WERT, Proprietor.
A. M. DORLAND, Business Manager.
F. C. GARDNER, Agent. ap17 tf

MILTONIAN TABLEAUX.

AS HUNDREDS WERE UNABLE TO PROCURE seats last evening, long before the hour advertised to commence our exhibition, I would respectfully announce that hereafter reserved seats may be secured daily at the ticket office of the Masonic Temple, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 to 5 P. M.

ap17 1t A. M. DORLAND, Manager.

WAIT FOR THE

Big Show!

AT LOUISVILLE,

On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Afternoon and Evening.

On the Lot, Corner East and Walnut streets.

ADMISSION 50 Cents.

MIKE LIPMAN'S

COLOSSAL COMBINATION OF

CIRCUS

AND

MENAGERIE

SIX DISTINCT EXHIBITIONS IN

ONE GRAND COMPANY

This unapproachable combination, superior to all its rivals, or any circus in the United States, is now making the first annual tour. The company, headed by

CAPTAIN MENTER'S BRASS BAND,

Their splendid and superior Stud of Educated Trick and Menage Horses and Ponies, with their elegant and gorgeous trappings, their animal cages, the Sacred Bull, the Performing Dogs, Hannibal, the Performing Bears, the Wonder of Trained Animals, the surprising Educated Horse Andrew Johnson, the wonderful pasteboard mechanism, THE MONITOR, together with the members of the company, will make a grand procession each day, forming one of the most imposing and splendid cavalcades ever witnessed.

SEVENTY-FIVE PERFORMERS

Complete this gigantic enterprise, among whom will be found

Eaton Stone, Master Charles Fish, S. Q. Stokes, Charlie Lowrie, Walt. Wentworth, Mr. S. Holland, the Wilson Brothers, H. Gardner, M. Rogers, J. King, John Clark, Master Charles Day

FIVE GREAT CLOWNS:

Mike Lipman, H. Marks, Doc. Allen, J. Madden, and the great John Foster.

Prof. Wallace, Jean Castile, the Arab Troupe, Mrs. S. Q. Stokes, La Belle [illegible], the charming [illegible], Mad. Marie Wentland, Maude Stanley, Mad. Marks, La Petite [illegible], and [illegible] prodigies, Katie and Emma.

☞ All the above company will appear in their many varied and wonderful acts also at the trained animals will be introduced at each and every performance, under the Grand Pavilion, for one price of admission. ap13 8t

Grafenberg Company's Lithontriptic

FOR DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND generative organs. A medical gentleman practicing in the great city of New York says: "The Grafenberg Lithontriptic is the best [illegible] I ever saw." Those who use it will find it so. At RAYMOND & CO.'S, 74 Fourth street.

mr8 eod1m&w4w

Kanawha Salt.

HENRY DENT,

Only Agent in this city. If you want KANAWHA SALT, call at

No. 31 Third street,

BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER.

KANAWHA SALT BEING FREE FROM lime, will not crust on Meat or Butter, but will preserve it [illegible]. Those who have suffered from sour meat or rancid butter in the Northwest and South, will benefit themselves by calling on

HENRY DENT, Sole Agent,
No. 31 Third street, Louisville, Ky.

N. B.—Before purchasing, see that the barrels are branded Kanawha Salt Co. None others are the genuine KANAWHA. ap16 d6&w4

Notice to Farmers, Planters and Traders.

2000 SETS HARNESS, BOUGHT AT GOVERNMENT Auction, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times.

W. J. MOUNT,
ap14 d2w&w3m 102 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

FIRST PREMIUM

STEAM SAW MILLS.

THE FIRST PRIZE,

THE GOLD MEDAL,

Was awarded to the

Washington Iron Works,

By the American Institute, at their Fair, in October, 1865, for the best

CIRCULAR SAW MILL

AND STEAM ENGINE.

Orders for these, Gang Saw Mills, Sugar Mills, General Machinery, Iron and Brass Castings, Forgings, Railroad Cars, &c., &c., promptly filled. Address

GEO. M. CLAPP, Treasurer,
NEWBURGH, N. Y., or
L. C. WARD, Agent,
55 Liberty st., Room No. 8, N. Y.
ap14 ly

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Revolvers, Rifles, Muskets,

AND CARBINES,

For the United States service. Also,

POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS, REPEATING PISTOLS, RIFLE CANES,

Revolving Rifles, Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials generally. Sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of house-breaking and robbery every house, store, bank and office should have one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

MOORE & NICHOLAS, Agents,
mr7 3m No. 40 Courtland street, New York.

Potatoes.

200 BBLS FINE NORTHERN NESHANnocks;
100 bbls fine Northern Peachblows;
50 bbls fine Northern Shaker Russets;
Just received and for sale by
ap12 6t SMITH & STURGEON, 6 Wall st.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ... CHAMBERLAIN & CO. ... apl6 tf

FOR SALE—LAND—[illegible] ... For further particulars ... MORRIS SMEDWICK & CO., Real Estate ... apl6 ...

FOR SALE—[illegible] ... ANDREWS DEVACK ...

FOR SALE—[illegible] ...

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—[illegible] ... WHITMAN & WATSON ...

FOR SALE—ON LONG CREDIT—[illegible] ... Also three on Fourth street ... SAMUEL K WHEATON ...

FOR SALE OR RENT—LAND—[illegible] ... MORRIS SMEDWICK & CO. ...

FOR SALE—LAND—[illegible] ... For further ... MORRIS SMEDWICK & CO., Real Estate Agents ...

FOR SALE—HOUSE—[illegible] ...

FOR SALE—[illegible] ...

FOR SALE—BY C... ... Bavarian Farm ...

FOR SALE—TIMBER—[illegible] ...

FOR SALE—BROADWAY LOTS—[illegible] feet front ... on Broadway, between Tenth and Eleventh ... Floyd and Preston ... in lots to suit purchasers. COOKE & BARRETT, Real Estate Agents ... Main st.

FOR SALE—HORSE—A No. 1 stylish Buggy Horse, perfectly kind and gentle. Address J. Box 14, Democrat office.

FOR SALE—STONE—We have at our yards, on Broadway, near Jackson, a large lot of No. 1 large FLAGGING STONE, and all other kinds of stone, which we will sell UNDER the MARKET RATES preparatory to our removal. Those who want No. 1 stone will do well to give us an early call.

mar7 tf COLEMAN & CO.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE—A desirable Dwelling House ... street between ... and Broadway ... eleven rooms, gas and water. For terms, &c., inquire of ... & CO., Fourth street, or to COOKE & BARRETT.

FOR SALE—HORSES—FOR SADDLE AND Harness of my own raising. I have a number of elegant Saddle Horses for sale ... trained Harness Horses, which I would be pleased to show to those desiring to purchase. L. L. DORSEY, Jr. Louisville Ky.

FOR SALE--COUNTRY

FOR SALE—A first-rate location for a physician, situated on Pewee Valley ... In two years ... HIRAM S. J. BELL.

FOR SALE—FARM—A beautiful Farm containing ... acres ... on the Ohio river ... S. P. WHALEY & CO. ...

FOR SALE—GROUND—[illegible] ... S. P. WHALEY & CO. Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—BEARGRASS LANDS—[illegible] ... J. B. WHITE ... street, or to the ...

P.S.—There are two other tracts ...

FOR SALE—LAND—I am making my arrangements to move to ... One-fourth down and the balance the purchaser can have ... I am near ... Methodist and Baptist Churches. ... LEWIS.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—[illegible] ...

FOR SALE—SHELBY COUNTY FARM—[illegible] ... E. M. TAYLOR.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—[illegible] ...

FOR RENT—[illegible] ... MORRIS SMEDWICK & CO. Real Estate ...

FOR RENT—A No. 1 ... Drawer ...

FOR RENT—LOT— ...

FOR RENT—HOUSE— ... Inquire of F. FULLER ...

WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] ...

WANTED—[illegible] ...

WANTED—$75 TO $150 PER MONTH—AGENTS EVERYWHERE ... Sewing Machine ... BISHOP & MATTHEWS ...

WANTED—PAINTERS— ...

WANTED—NAMES— ... BRYANT STRATTON & DUHAN ...

WANTED—PAINTERS—Ten good Journeymen Painters. Apply to WM. ... street, ... and Walnut.

WANTED—SITUATION— ...

WANTED—A person in need ...

WANTED—AGENTS— ...

WANTED—STOCKS—Bank of Kentucky; Bank of Louisville; Commercial Bank of Kentucky; Second National Bank; Louisville and Nashville Railroad; Jeffersonville Railroad; ... Jefferson county Bounty ... COOKE & BARRETT ...

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A good ... cook ... Real Estate and ... Office ... Jefferson st., bet. Second and Third.

WANTED—AGENTS— ... Address K. W. LOSEY & CO., 77 Nassau street, New York.

WANTED—BOARD—For a gentleman and his wife in a private family, where there are no other boarders. References given and required. Address Box 370, P. O.

STRAYED & STOLEN.

STOLEN—$5,000—On Friday, the 30th day of last March, in the town of Frankfort, Ky., the following U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes were stolen from me, numbered as follows ... of the denomination of $500, 1st series, and dated Aug ... I will give a liberal reward for the recovery of said money or any part of it. P. H. BOISSEAU.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE No. ... for five shares of Capital stock in the Bank of Kentucky having been lost, I shall at the proper time, apply to said Bank for a renewal of same. THOS. E. WATERS.

AUCTION SALES.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO.,
67 Sixth street.

One Rockaway, 2 new Spring Wagons, 2 new Trotting Buggies, one Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, new and second-hand Carpets, Lounges, Bedsteads, Stand Tables, Mattresses, five bags fine Tea, Salt, ... bags Rio Coffee, a lot of Indigo, Soap, Linen and Cotton Sheets, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17TH ... S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auct'rs.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO.,
67 Sixth street.

Valuable Building Lots, on Portland avenue, bet. Seventh and Eighth cross streets, on the north side, and Seventh and Fifth, on the ...

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 19TH ... S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auct'rs.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO.,
67 Sixth street.

At the Store of Fisher & Wells, ... Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18TH, ... S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.

An Assortment of Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Chairs, Tables, Hat-Racks, Stoves, &c.; also Gold and Silver Watches, Ladies' Jewelry, Straw Bonnets, Linens, Ladies' Cloaks, Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Dress Silks, Prints, &c.

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17TH, ... J. D. WRIGHT, Auctioneer.

BY FONTAINE & CO.
65 Sixth street.

138 Unclaimed Packages, for account of the Adams Express Company,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18TH, ... auction rooms, No. 65 ... FONTAINE & CO., Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Furniture, Carpets, Awning and Sashes,

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17TH, AT ... Bureaus and Washstands, Wardrobes, Tables, Chairs, Stands, ... Lamps, ... Carpets, Awning ... Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Hanewell, Moore & Co., against B. Last. } In Chancery, No. ...

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISVILLE Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of them, will, on TUESDAY, APRIL ..., About the hour of ... o'clock A. M., sell, at public ... THOS. A. MORGAN, M. L. C. C. ... N. ... GALLAGHER ...

SOCIETIES.

F. S.—The Fenian Sisterhood of the Wolf Tone Circle ... apl6

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS—A ... COMMANDERY, ... TUESDAY ... A. M. CONNER, Recorder.

O. B. B. C.

ALL MEMBERS WHO WISH TO RETAIN THEIR MEMBERSHIP ... T. H. HASTINGS, Sec'y.

MASONIC NOTICE—LOUISVILLE ... CHAS. A. SMITH, Sec'y.

BOARDING.

BOARDING— ...

BOARDING—A ... pleasant rooms ...

BOARDING— ...

BOARDING— ...

BOARD— ...

STEAMBOATS.

For Clarksville and Nashville.

MERCURY ... Master. Will leave as above on Wednesday ... WM. C. ... Agent.

For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.

TARASCON ... B. J. CAFFERY, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

... B. J. CAFFERY, Agent.

... Louisville and Memphis Packet Company ...

... B. J. CAFFERY, Agent.

For Cairo and Memphis—Morning Line ...

LIBERTY No. 2 ... Sam. Archer, Master ... ERWIN & DONAHUE, Agents.

Regular Louisville and Nashville Packet Company for Clarksville and Nashville.

... MONTCALM & LEAD, Agents.

Louisville and Memphis Packet for Paducah, Cairo and Memphis.

LIBERTY No. ... Sam. Archer, Master. Leaves as above ... MONTCALM & LEAD, Agents.

Through Bills of Lading to all Points South.

THE TENNESSEE RIVER ... W. J. MAY ... Office ...

Regular Louisville and Kentucky River Packet Steamer,

WREN,

SAM SANDERS, Master; GEO. W. WOODS, Clerk. Will leave Louisville for Frankfort ... Westport, Oregon and Shaker Ferry ... MULHEAD & CO., Agents.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

"PEOPLE'S LINE."

DAILY FOR CINCINNATI

Connecting at Cincinnati with the early Trains. The new and fast Steamers

WILL WAGONER...HUGH CAMPBELL, Master.
ST. CHARLES..........WATTS, Master.

One of the above ... will leave as above daily ... For freight or passage apply on board, or to ... JNO. FORSEY, General Agent.

For Sale.

THE WHARFBOAT FORMERLY ... J. E. BELL ... W. ROSS, Sec'y.

A. L. SYMMES,

Successor to Wm. Bate,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

LIQUORS AND WINES,

OLD BOURBON WHISKY, &c.,

No. 39 Fourth st., bet. Main and River,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Whisky stored and ... and sold on commission.

Magnolia Sugar-cured Hams.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH ... equal to any ever made in the West ... MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG.

KANAWHA ALUM SALT.

THIS SALT IS A MOST SUPERIOR ARTICLE for the manufacture of ICE CREAM as it will not dissolve as quickly as any other of a finer grain and still retain its qualities.

For sale by HENRY DENT, Sole Agent for Kanawha Salt Company, No. 1 Third street, Between Main and River.

Notice.

MESSRS. JARVIS & BRO. HAVE TAKEN the old stand on Broadway between Fifth and Center, and wish to be remembered by their old friends and patrons, who will always find them on hand with the choicest Meats, Vegetables, &c. JARVIS & BRO.

Cotton Yarns.

1500 BAGS OF ASSORTED NUMBERS IN store and for sale low to the trade by GUTHRIE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Frame Dwelling House and Lot, ...

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 17TH, AT ... Terms at sale. C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Brick Dwelling House and Lot

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 17TH, AT ... on Jefferson street, between Floyd and Preston ... TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, ... S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. TWEDDLE.

Twenty-two Horse Carts

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY ... APRIL 17TH ... WM. TWEDDLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

BY OSBORNE & McATEER.

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON ... OSBORNE & McATEER, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, No. ... Jefferson st., near Fifth.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO.,
67 Sixth street.

The Stock and Fixtures of the Shamrock Saloon, corner of Court Place and Fifth street, with Lease.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 17TH, ... Terms cash. S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

A Large and Entire Fresh Stock of First Class Ready Made Clothing

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17TH, AT ... o'clock ... Extra black and Fancy Cassimere Sacks and Frocks; ... Youths Sack Coats and Pants. ... Linen Duster, Frock and Sack Coats, and Twilled Linen Pants. S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES,

BY T. ANDERSON & CO.

Of Boots and Shoes, Hats, Dry Goods, and Clothing.

ON TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., we will sell a large stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans ... Also, a fine line of extra fine soft Fur Hats in Black and Colors. Also, ... men's and boys' Straw and Palm Leaf Hats.

ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 18th and 19th, commencing each day at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold without reserve, a large stock of Dry Goods and Clothing, embracing in part

500 Pieces Fancy Dress Goods,

Assorted, in styles and qualities. Also, ... T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO.,
67 Sixth street.

THE SALE OF BUILDING LOTS ON SHELBY street, ... S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY JAMES L. BROWN.

Neat New Frame Cottage at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18TH, AT 4 o'clock ... JAMES L. BROWN, Auctioneer, ... Jefferson street, near Fifth.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Gent's Fine Calf Boots and Balmorals; Ladies' and Misses' Fine Kid and Lasting Work; Men's and Boys' Kip Brogans and Balmorals,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18TH, ... S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY FONTAINE & CO.
65 Sixth street.

Ten Cases Horse Medicine at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18TH, ... FONTAINE & CO.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.

Splendid Brussels, Three-ply, Two-ply and other Carpets, Velvet Rugs, Oil-Cloth Rugs, French Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses, Sofas, Parlor and Dining-room Chairs, Marble-top Bureaus and Washstands, Tables, Feather Beds, Stoves, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18TH, ... Terms cash. J. D. WRIGHT, Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

A New Frame House and Lot, in Butchertown, at Auction.

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 19TH, ... C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES L. BROWN.

Great Sale of Valuable Real Estate

AT AUCTION.

THE SALE WILL BEGIN THE FOLLOWING ... JAS. L. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Household Furniture and Piano, at a Private Residence, at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18TH, ... Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Eight Large and Valuable Broadway, Jacob and Laurel street Lots, the property of a non-resident, at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL ..., ... C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES L. BROWN.

Valuable Real Estate—Four New Cottages and three Building Lots, in a Rapidly Improving Part of the City,

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL ..., AT ... O'CLOCK ... JAMES L. BROWN, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale.

ON FRIDAY, APRIL ..., AT ... O'CLOCK P. M., ... corner of Pearl ... Terms ... G. BARNESLEY, Auctioneer.

Special Auction Notice.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE APRIL ... S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers, 67 Sixth street.

FONTAINE & CO.,
General Auction
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
65 Sixth Street, South of Main.

CONSIGNMENTS OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes and general merchandise solicited.

Special attention given to the sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Household Furniture, &c.

A. FOX & J. KEENAN,
Auctioneers,

WILL BE FOUND AT THEIR FURNITURE Store, No. 184 Market street, bet. Fifth and Sixth, south side, ready to attend to all outdoor sales of Real Estate, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.; also give strict attention to renting houses and collecting rents. Charges reasonable.

BY TELEGRAPH!

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DEMOCRAT.

FROM CHICAGO.

Anniversary of the Assassination of President Lincoln—A Dead Body Found—A New German Paper—The Eight-hours League—Robbery of a County Clerk's Office—Railroad Bridge Completed—Markets—Weather.

CHICAGO, April 16.

Saturday being the anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln, services in nearly all the city churches were conducted appropriately to the occasion. Many citizens who possessed flags raised them at half-mast.

Some young men who were standing on the Illinois Central breakwater yesterday forenoon saw the body of a man floating in the water at the foot of Congress street. They secured the corpse and notified the coroner.

A new German paper, to be issued every evening, has made its *debut* in this city. It is called "Der Reform," and is devoted to the abuse of Andrew Johnson and the elevation of the black race.

A ratification of the eight-hours league is being held to-night in courthouse square.

The county clerk's office, at Waukegan, Lake county, Ill., was entered Saturday night by burglars, the safe blown open and robbed of $1,500 and valuable papers.

The railroad bridge at Boonsboro, on the Iowa division of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, is completed. Nine hundred laborers are now at work on the road, and the track will be ready for the iron by the 1st of July.

The wheat market to-day ruled firm, there being good shipping and speculative demand. The price advanced 3@3½c per bushel. Flour is in good demand, with an advance of 25c per barrel on the better grades. Mess pork is nominal at $25 25. The general provision market is quiet, but steady. There was not much done in the stock yard, and but few cattle or hogs have arrived. The lumber market opened to-day for the season for cargoes.

The weather is decidedly warm, the streets are quite lively and business generally seems to be improving somewhat.

Vessels are beginning to leave for distant lake ports.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Trial of Henry Bruner—Passenger and Freight Business Over the Railroads South Heavy—A Conductor's Leg Cut off by the Cars—A Negro Boy Murders a Little White Girl—A Man Robbed in Memphis—Lieut. Col. Coyle has Sent in His Resignation.

NASHVILLE, April 16.

The U. S. Court-martial convened this morning for the trial of Henry Bruner, charged with defrauding the United States Government while he was in charge of the corral in this department. Gen. Gillem was appointed president and S. P. Voris judge advocate. The charges and specifications, consisting of over forty pages of legal cap paper, were read, when an adjournment took place until to-morrow, when the ball will be opened. These trials will excite more than usual interest, as there are no doubt the most stupendous frauds ever committed. I will keep your posted.

The freight and passenger business over the railroads south is very heavy at present. All trains coming north are light.

John Grant, a conductor on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, had his leg cut off by the cars near Chattanooga, Friday night. He will die.

A negro boy murdered a little white girl a few days ago near Stevenson. He is in jail at Belmont.

L. G. Stewart, a wealthy planter of Sumner, was robbed in Memphis on Saturday morning of $80,000 in notes and $150 in money.

The river is at a good stage, with four feet fall on Harpeth shoals. The weather is cloudy and warm. It will rain to-night.

Lieut. Col. Coyle, Judge Advocate Department of Kentucky, is here. He has tendered his resignation, which I hope will be accepted.

FROM NASHVILLE.

A Tennessee Representative is Brought to Task by Gen. Jim Brownlow—A Duel Talked of—One of Harper's Guerrillas Captured—Harper Escaped, Though Wounded—Organization of the Bruner Court-Martial—A Street Fight—The Editor of the German State Journal Fights.

NASHVILLE, April 16.

Representative Williams, of Carter county, was taken to task to-day by Gen. Jim Brownlow, for abusing the Governor. Brownlow was armed, but offered Williams a choice of two pistols. Williams said he would consider, and was denounced a coward.

One of Harper's guerrillas was brought in to-day, and will be tried by a court-martial.

Harper recently made his escape from Colonel Leib, though suffering from a wound.

The Bruner court-martial, involving many prominent contractors and army officers, was organized to-day. Major-General Gillem is President. A powerful counsel has been engaged by the accused. The trial begins to-morrow.

The United States District Court convened to-day, Judge Trigg presiding. An important docket is already prepared.

Col. Korff, editor of the German State Journal, and Major Shurneck had a fight to-day on the street. It was a drawn battle. Both were arrested.

River falling, with five feet of water on the shoals.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Commemoration Celebration A Failure—Dr. Roback in a Difficulty—Arrest of the Pursell Murderer—A Horse Thief Arrested—He Claims Respectable Connexions in Louisville—Opera House no go—Sale of the Gibson Property.

CINCINNATI, April 16.

I am sorry to say that the procession in commemoration of the death of President Lincoln, yesterday, was a fizzle. The Germans, by whom it was gotten up, say the Americans would not unite with them; hence the failure.

Before the United States commissioner this morning Dr. Roback, of bitters notoriety, was arraigned for defrauding the United States revenue. He did not put stamps upon his packages. Held over until Wednesday.

Jim Malloy, arrested for murdering Pursell two weeks ago, was held in the police court this morning to answer before the court of common pleas for murder in the second degree.

Intelligence was received to-day that H. Griesmard had been appointed Consul for Belgium in place of Benno Speyer, superseded.

A man by the name of Jacob Roll stole a horse and buggy this evening and drove about the city. A short while after he was found drunk by a policeman, who took him to the Ninth-street stationhouse. He says he has respectable connections in Louisville.

The opera house in this city is no go.

Wash. McLean to-day sold the Gibson property, on Line street, eighty feet front, for $91,000 to Truman B. Handy.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Stephen's Opinion of the Sentiment of the People of Georgia.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

Among the mass of testimony submitted to-day, from the committee on reconstruction, was that of the Hon. A. H. Stephens. Mr. Stephens ... that an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia are exceedingly anxious for the restoration of the Government, and for the State to take her former position in the Union, and enjoy all her rights, and adjust all her obligations as a State, under the Constitution of the United States as it stands amended. His opinion is, and the sentiment of the people of Georgia is, that the exercise of the right of secession was resorted to, from a desire to render their liberties and institutions more secure, and from a belief on their part, that this was absolutely necessary for that object. He thinks that the people of Georgia are perfectly satisfied with the experiment, and they will never resort to that measure of redress again. He believes that the only hope for their liberties now is in the restoration of the Constitution of the United States, and of the Government under the Constitution.

The fire insurance companies are said to have determined to raise their rates.

The committee are engaged on the new tariff.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate for confirmation Mr. Smithe, President of the Central National Bank, to be collector for the port of New York, and Sam'l J. Courtney to be United States attorney for the Southern district of New York, vice Mr. Dickinson, deceased.

It is rumored, and on authority as to leave little, if any, doubt of its truth, that Henry Sharbury, of Ohio, has been appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the United States for the Southern district, vice Justice Catron, deceased.

A. H. Stephens before the Reconstruction Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

A. H. Stephens was before the Reconstruction Committee on the 11th instant. He was sworn and examined by Mr. Boutwell as follows:

Question—State your residence.

Answer—Crawfordsville, Georgia.

Question—What means have you had since Lee's surrender to ascertain the sentiments of the people of Georgia regarding Union.

Answer—I was at home in Georgia at the time of the surrender of General Lee, and remained there till the 11th of May, and during that time conferred with the people in my immediate neighborhood; with the Governor of the State and with one or two other leading and prominent men in the State. From the 11th of May until my return to Georgia, which was on the 25th of October, I had no means of knowing anything of the public sentiment there except through the public press, and such letters as I received from the time of my return until I left the State on the present visit here. I had very extensive intercourse with the people visiting Augusta and Milledgeville, during the session of the Legislature, first on their assembling, and again in January upon their reassembling, and again in the latter part of February. While there conversed very freely and fully with all the prominent leading men, or most of them in the Legislature, and met a great many of the prominent and influential men not connected with the Legislature, and by letters, and from correspondence with men in the State whom I have met and believe that embraces the full answers to the questions as to my means of ascertaining the sentiments of the people of that State upon the subject stated in the question.

concerning the justice of the rebellion; do they at present believe it was a reasonable or proper undertaking, or otherwise?

Answer—My opinion of the sentiment of the people of Georgia, upon that subject, is that the exercise of the right of secession was resorted to by them from a desire to render their liberties more secure, and a belief on their part that this was absolutely necessary for that object. They were divided upon the question of the policy of the measures. There was, however, but very little division among them upon the question of the right of it. It is now their belief in my opinion, and I give it merely as an opinion that the surest, if not the only hope of their liberties, is the restoration of the Constitution of the United States and of the Government of the United States, under the Constitution.

Question—As the result of your observation what is your opinion of the purposes of the people with reference to the reconstruction of the Government, and what are their desires and purposes concerning the maintenance of the Government?

Answer—My opinion, and decided opinion, is that an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia are exceedingly anxious for the restoration of the Government, and for the State to take her former position in the Union; to have her Senators and Representatives admitted into Congress, and enjoy all her rights and to discharge all her obligations as a State, under the Constitution of the United States, as it stands amended.

Question—What are their present views

Question—Has there been any change of opinion as to the right of secession of the States?

Answer—I think there has been a very decided change of opinion as to the policy of those who favored it. I think the people generally are satisfied sufficiently with the experiment never to resort to that measure of redress again by force. Whatever may be their own abstract ideas upon the subject, they have given up all ideas of a maintenance of the opinion by a resort to force. They have come to the conclusion that it is better to appeal to the forums of reason and justice, to the halls of legislation and the courts, for the preservation of the principles of constitutional authority, than to the arena of arms. It is my settled conviction that there is not any idea cherished at all in the public minds of Georgia of ever resorting again to secession, or to the exercise of the right of secession. That whole policy of the maintenance of their right, in my opinion, is at this time wholly abandoned.

Question—But the opinion as to the right, as I understand, means substantially the same?

Answer—I cannot answer as to that cause. Many have changed their opinion on the subject. It would be an unusual thing, as well as a sufficient matter, for a whole people to change their convictions upon abstract truths or principles. I have heard this view of the subject debated or discussed recently, and I wish to be understood as giving my opinion only on that branch of the subject, which is of practical character and importance.

Question.—To what do you attribute the change of opinion as to the propriety of attempting to maintain their views by force.

Answer.—Well, sir, my opinion about that, my individual opinion, derived from observation, is, that the change of opinion arose mainly from the operations of the war among themselves, and the results of the conflict from their own authorities on their individual right of person and property, and from the general breaking down of the Constitutional barriers, which usually attend all protracted wars.

Question.—In 1861 when the ordinance of secession was adopted in the State to what extent was it supported by the people.

Answer—After the proclamation of President Lincoln, calling out 75,000 militia, under the circumstances it was issued, and blockading Southern ports, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the Southern cause, as it was termed, received almost a unanimous support from the people of Georgia. Before that time they were very much divided on the question of the policy of secession, but afterwards they supported the cause, within the range of my knowledge, with very few exceptions. There were some very few exceptions, not exceeding half a dozen. I think the impression then prevailing was that their public liberty was endangered, and they supported the cause because of their zeal for constitutional right. They differed very much as to the ultimate object to be obtained, and the means to be used. But these differences yielded to the emergency of apprehended, common danger.

Question—Was not the order of secession adopted in Georgia earlier in date than that of the proclamation for 75,000 volunteers?

Answer—Yes, sir, I stated that the people were very much divided on the question of the ordinance of secession, but that after the proclamation they became almost unanimous in the support of the cause. There were some few exceptions in the State. I think not more than one-half dozen. Among my acquaintance, as I said, while they were thus almost unanimous in the support of the cause, they differed also as to the end to be attained by sustaining it. Some looked to adjustment or settlement of the controversy upon any basis that would secure their constitutional rights; others looked to a separate Southern nationality as their only object and hope. These different views as to the ultimate objects did not interfere with the general active support of the cause.

Question—Was there a popular vote on the ordinance of secession?

Answer—Only so far as in the election of delegates to the convention.

Question—There was no subsequent action.

Answer—No, sir; the ordinance of secession was not submitted to the popular vote afterwards.

Question—Have you any opinion as to the vote it would have received, as compared with the whole, if it had been submitted to the free action of the people?

Witness—Do you mean after it was adopted by the convention?

Mr. Boutwell—Yes, after its adoption by the convention, if it had been submitted forthwith or within a reasonable time.

Answer—Taking the then state of things into consideration South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi, I think, having seceded, my opinion is that a majority of the people would have ratified it, and perhaps by a decided or large majority. If, however, South Carolina and the other States had not adopted their ordinances of secession I am very well satisfied that a majority of the people of Georgia, and perhaps a very decided majority would have been against secession, if the ordinance had been submitted to them; but as matters stood at the time, had the ordinance been submitted to the popular vote it would have been sustained. That is my judgment about that matter.

Question—What was the date of the Georgia ordinance?

Answer—The 18th or 19th, I think; the 19th of January, 1861, though I am not certain.

Question—The question of secession was involved in the election of delegates to that convention, was it not?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Was there on the part of the candidates a pretty general avowal of opinion?

Answer—Very general.

Question—What was the majority in favor of secession?

Answer—I think the majority was about thirty in the convention in favor of secession. I don't recollect the exact vote.

Question—In a convention of how many?

Answer—In a convention based upon representation in the Senate and House in the general assembly of the State. The exact number I do not recollect, but think it was three hundred, perhaps a few over.

Question—Was there any difference in different parts of the State in the strength of the Union sentiment at that time.

Answer—In some mountain counties the Union sentiment was generally prevalent. The cities, towns and villages were generally in favor of secession throughout the State. I think, with some exceptions, the anti-secession feeling more generally prevailed in the rural districts and in the mountains of the State, yet the people of some of the upper counties were very active and decided secessionists. There was nothing like a sectional division of the State at all, for instance, the delegates from Floyd county, in which the city of Rome is—in the upper portion of the State—was an able one and strongly for secession, while the county of Jefferson, down in the interior of the cotton belt, sent one of the most prominent delegations for the Union. I could designate other particular counties in that way throughout the State, showing that there was not what might be termed a sectional or geographical division of the State.

Question—In what particular did the people believe their constitutional liberties were endangered or assailed from the Union?

Answer—I would say then that internal, social policy, and their apprehension from the general consolidating tendencies of the doctrines and principles of that political party which had recently succeeded on choice of a President of the United States. It was the severe apprehension that, it the Republican organization, as then constituted, should succeed to power, it would lead ultimately to a virtual subversion of the Constitution of the United States, and all its essential guarantees of public liberty. I think that was the sincere, honest conviction of the minds of our people, and those who opposed secession did not apprehend that any such result would necessarily follow the election which had taken place, they still thought that all of their rights might be maintained in the Union, and under the Constitution, especially as there were majorities in both Houses of Congress, who agreed with them on the contested question.

Question—To what feature of their internal, social policy did they apprehend danger?

Answer—principally the subordination of the negro race as it existed under their laws and constitutions.

Question—In what spirit is the emancipation of the slaves received by the people?

Answer—Generally it is accepted, I think, in perfect good faith and with a disposition to do the best that can be done in the new order of things in this particular.

Question—What, at present, are the relations existing between the whites and the blacks, and especially in the relation of employers and employees.

Answer—Quite as good as in any part of the world that I have been in; between the cases of employees and employers, the condition of things are very different, in this respect, from what it was when I left home for my present visit here. During the fall, and up to the close of the year there was a general opinion among the colored people that at Christmas time there would be a division of lands, and a very general indisposition on their part to make contracts at all for the present year.

Indeed, there were very few contracts, I think, made throughout the State until after Christmas or about the 1st of January. Gen. Wilson, who is at the head of the bureau in the State, and whose administration has given general satisfaction to our people, I think was very active in turning the minds of the colored people from their own views in this particular. He visited their quarters in a number of places and addressed large audiences of colored people, and when they became satisfied they were laboring under a mistake in anticipating a division of lands after Christmas and the 1st of January. They made contracts very readily, and since then affairs in the main have moved on quietly and smoothly.

Question—Are the negroes generally at work.

Answer—Yes. They are generally at work. There are some idle, but this class constitute but a small part.

Question—What upon the whole is their conduct proper under the circumstances in which they have been placed or otherwise.

Answer—As a whole much better than the most hopeful looked for.

Question—As far as you know what are the leading objects and desires of the negroes in reference to themselves.

Answer—It is to be protected in their rights of person and property, to be dealt by fairly and justly.

Question—What, if anything, has been done by the legislature of Georgia for the accomplishment of these objects?

Answer—The legislature has passed an act to define the true person of color and declare the rights of such persons.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all negros, mulattos and mestegos having one-eighth of African blood in their veins shall be known in this State as persons of color.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That persons of color shall have the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue and be sued, to be parties and give evidence, to inherit, to be parties, and to have the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and estate, and shall not be subject to any other or different punishment, pain or penalty for the commission of any act of offense than such as are prescribed for white persons, committing like acts or offense.

The third section repeals all conflicting laws. The bill was approved by the Governor March 17, 1866.

Question—Does not the action express the opinions of the people, and will it be sustained?

Answer—I think it will be sustained by the courts, as well as by public sentiment. It was passed by the present legislature. As an evidence of the tone of the Legislature of the State, and that of the people upon the subject, I will simply refer you to a letter I wrote to Senator Stewart upon the same subject. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1866.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries touching the sentiments and feelings of the people of Georgia toward the freedmen, and the legal status of this class of population in the State, allow me to say that in the address delivered by me on the 22d of February last, before the Legislature, a copy of which I herewith hand you, I exercise very fully and clearly my own opinions upon the subject of your inquiries. This address was written and printed as you now see it, before its delivery, that there may be no mistake about it. It was, as it now stands, unanimously indorsed by the Senate in a joint resolution, which was concurred in by the House without a dissent, and was ordered to be spread upon the journals of both Houses.

This I refer to you as a more better and deliberate index of the feeling of the people of the State on the subject than any individual opinion I might express or entertain. The Legislature of the State, it is to be presumed, is as correct a representation of the general feelings and views of the State as can be obtained from any quarter. In addition the Legislature subsequently evinced it by works on passing an act, which I also enclose to you. This act speaks for itself; it is short, concise and pointed.

as well as comprehensive. It secures to the colored race the right to contract and enforce contracts; the right to sue and be sued; it subjects them to the same punishment for all offenses as the white man—in this respect embracing all essential civil rights and all classes. In Georgia now there is no discrimination in these particulars on account of the race or colors.

Please excuse this hasty note. I have no time to go more into detail.

Yours, most respectfully,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

Hon. Wm. W. Stewart.

Question—What, if anything, has been done in Georgia in regard to the education of negro children or adults?

Answer—Northing by the public authorities as yet. Schools are being established in many parts of the State under the auspices of the Freedmens' Bureau, I think, and quite a number by the colored people themselves, encouraged by the whites.

Question—What disposition do the negros manifest in regard to their education?

Answer—There seems to be a very great desire on the part of the children and the younger ones, with their parents, to have them educated.

XXXIXth Congress—First Session

WASHINGTON, April 16.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilson reported, without amendment, from the Committee on Military Affairs, a joint resolution appointing managers for the national asylum for disabled volunteers.

M. Ramsay, of Minnesota, presented a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, for the establishment of offices for melting, assaying and stamping of gold and silver at Aubrey and Tuscon in Arizona, and at New Santa Fe in New Mexico, at Great Salt Lake City, at Virginia City in Montana, at Bullitt in Minnesota.

The remaining provision organizing these offices is similar to the act establishing the New York Assay office. Option is given to the miner to receive his bullion in bar or ingots, less two per centum for cost of assay; for in lieu thereof the received gold notes of cents, payable at the mints in San Francisco or Philadelphia, and which shall also be received in payment of all debts.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to consist of three officers of the corps of engineers to report next session upon the best plant and proper places for bridging the Mississippi river with the least interruption of ten thousand dollars to defraying their expenses. The preamble enforces the necessity of securing greater safety and economy in the transit across the river, at the same time protecting navigation from all obstruction.

Mr. Wilson reported the following from the Military Committee without amendment:

A bill to provide for the National defense by establishing a uniform militia.

Mr. Cowan presented concurrent resolutions from the New York Legislature asking Congress to appropriate $878,680 to pay for clothing furnished to soldiers in the war of 1812.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported resolution of thanks to General Hancock.

Mr. Stewart offered a joint resolution for the discontinuance of the branch mint at New Orleans, and appointing a competition branch mint in Nevada.

The House called up the Senate bill to rescind an order of the President, designating Sioux city the Pacific railroad branch of the Pacific railroad. The order referred to was issued by President Lincoln, December 21, 1864.

HOUSE.

Mr. Donnelly, of Minn., introduced a bill making a grant of lands to the State of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of railroads. Read twice and referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, introduced a bill for the erection of a penitentiary in the Territory of Nebraska. Read twice and referred to the committee on territories.

Mr. Hitchcock also introduced a bill to remove the office of Surveyor General of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin to Portsmouth, Nebraska. Read twice and referred to committee on public lands.

Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution instructing the committee for the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law the eight-hours system, as it is called, constituting a day's work in the District of Columbia.

FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.

Texas Legislature—Important Bills Relative to the Freedmen—The President's Policy Endorsed.

The mail is now in operation between Houston and New Orleans via Brasher.

There has been fine rains all through Texas.

The frost has killed the cotton in Baton Rouge and Point Coupee parishes. It will have to be replanted.

From above the news is bad. The country, for many miles, is entire flooded by crevasses. Another break is reported near Morganza. Commissioners are discussing the best means for closing them.

Letters to the Methodist conference report Bishop Soule in a dying condition.

Arrived: Steamer Montgomery, from New York.

A Brownsville letter, of the 9th, says that Cortinas, with a heavy force, is in about twenty miles from Matamoras, awaiting the approach of Mejia.

Escobedo is now operating with Marango.

Robberies continue unabated in the neighborhood of Matamoras and Brownsville.

Mail Matters—Cotton Killed by the Frost—Bishop Soule in a Dying Condition—Mexican Intelligence.

GALVESTON, April 12.

The new Texas constitution abolishes slavery and places freedmen on an equality with the whites before law. It will be submitted to the people for ratification on the fouth Monday in June.

A resolution was passed endorsing the President's policy.

SHREVEPORT, April 11.

Cotton dull and receipts light. Stock on hand 1,400 bales. Strict middling is held at 21½c, in specie.

Red river is very high.

River—Tennessee Legislature—Members Making Attacks on Newspapers—Trial of H. Bruner Postponed—Capture of Harper, the Guerrilla, and Edmund Mayo—Harper Makes His Escape.

NASHVILLE, April 15.

The river is at a stand, with 5 feet water on the shoals.

The Legislature met to-day, and was occupied in the morning by two members making violent attacks upon two daily papers—the Gazette and Banner—of this city. The Knoxville Whig was also assailed by Mr. Williams, a member of the House.

The military court-martial for the trial of H. Bruner met this morning, and, on motion of the counsel for the accused, adjourned until to-morrow in order to prepare the defense.

Lieut. Col. Leib, of the 5th United States cavalry, who made an expedition to Paris, captured the notorious guerrilla Harper, also Edmund Mayo, a constant companion of Harper and an accomplice in all his crimes. Harper broke from the captors and effected his escape; but he is believed to be severely wounded, and it is thought his capture can be made without difficulty. Mayo was brought here today, and will be held in close confinement for trial before a military commission.

A street fight occurred on Cedar street to-day; the combatants were seperated by Gen. Wm. Brownlow, son of the Governor.

FROM EUROPE.

French Ship Pauline, with 7,000 Bags of Coffee, Wrecked—The War in South America—Brazilian Fleet at Carruntez—Activity of the Paraguayans.

NEW YORK, April 16.

The following is additional news by the steamer City of New York:

Southampton, April 4th.—The Brazilian mail has arrived.

The French ship Pauline, with 7,000 bags of coffee from Rio De Janeiro, was wrecked on Rio Peal on the 23d of February. The crew were saved and landed at Balna. It was expected that the ship and cargo would be a total loss.

The Brazilian Admiral, with his fleet of iron-clad gunboats and monitors, had arrived at Carruntez. At last accounts the allies had not attempted to cross the Parana river for the invasion of Paraguay. The Paraguayans seem determined to hold out, and their incursions have twice crossed the river and attacked the van guard of the Argentines, which shows the resolute resistance the allied army may expect to encounter. The inactivity of the Brazilian squadron during these engagements caused serious complaints. It is understood the passage of the Parana will be undertaken immediately, and in all probability will only be effected with great loss to the allies.

At Buenos Ayres trade was good. Gold was firm and money scarce. Sheep farming prosperous.

There was a riotous tumult at Bradford, England, on the 3d inst., caused by Irishmen and Fenians, which lasted three days, in which the English portion of the population were beaten, insulted and driven into shelter. Among the riotous acclamations of the mob were such as these: "To hell with the queen," "We'll take White Abbey, and then easily take Bradford." English residents in the locality were obliged to lock themselves in their houses, and some who were out dared not go into the locality until after midnight. The most active among the rioters and among those who assaulted the police were arrested and committed for trial.

FROM CANADA.

Arrest of an Accomplice in the Philadelphia Murder.

LONDON, C. W., April 16.

The supposed accomplice in the sevenfold Philadelphia murder has been arrested here. He gives his name as Charles McCutcheon.

The Provincial Force Under Arms—A Proclamation—The Ohio Murder Case—The Examination of Cornwall.

TORONTO, C. W., April 16.

Orders have been issued for the whole provincial force to parade and drill two days a week.

A proclamation declaring the act respecting the public health to be enforced for six months, as also the new quarantine regulations.

The Ohio murder case has been closed at Ottawa, and the prisoner has been delivered to the Sheriff of Cleveland for extradition.

The Fenian examination of Cornwall begins to-morrow.

Mr. Devlin, of Montreal, and Hon. John S. McDonald are engaged for the defense.

Welland Canal Clear of Ice.

ST. CATHARINE'S, C. W., April 16.

The Welland canal is clear of ice and will be open to-morrow. There is a good deal of ice yet in Lake Colborn, but if the weather should be favorable boats will be able to navigate through in a few days.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

From a Lost Schooner.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.

A Cape May dispatch says a bottle drifted ashore there on the 12th containing a piece of paper with the following written on it:

"Schooner J. L. Diess, of New York, lost March 16, 1866. All lost but Ned Conkling and Silas Rogers. Please report if found."

FROM WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, April 16.

Judgment Affirmed.

The United States circuit court has affirmed judgment in the case of Selah Chamberlain against the eastern division of the La Crosse railroad company for principal and interest amounting to ...

POSTSCRIPT.

(SPECIAL TO THE WESTERN PRESS.)

8 A. M., April 16.

FROM NORFOLK.

Serious Difficulty Between the Whites and Negoes.

NORFOLK, April 16.

The negroes were out to-day in a large procession in honor of the passage of the civil rights bill. While the procession was passing through the streets, a difficulty occurred between the whites and negroes, during which one white man was killed, and his brother and stepmother mortally wounded. Order was restored by the military.

FROM MAINE.

Fenian Movements.

AUGUSTA, ME., April 16.

Adjutant and Gen. Hobson left this afternoon for Calais with instructions from Gov. Coney, to see that the laws of the State are not violated through any hostile demonstration that may have occurred from the Fenian movement on the border. It is regarded as almost certain by the Mayor of Calais to telegraph to the State authorities for protection. The Fenian movement is seriously apprehended in those quarters.

PORTLAND, ME., April 16.

About 150 Fenians left for Eastport in a boat to-night.

CALAIS, ME., April 16.

All quiet on the St. Croix. No disturbance has yet occurred here or at St. Stephens.

A Fenian mass meeting is now gathering at St. Croix Hall, and will be addressed by B. Doran Killian, Major Lennett and others.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fenian Troubles.

NEW YORK, April 16.

Dispatches from Eastport announce further Fenian troubles. Particulars not yet received.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT, MONDAY EVENING, April 16, 1866.

The closing quotation in New York Saturday evening for gold was 126¾, an advance of ¾c on the opening quotation of that day.

The market, according to dispatches telegraphed to the Merchant's Exchange to-day, opened at 125¼ and advanced to 125¾, which was the figure telegraphed to the Board of Trade at 12 M.

The prevailing rates to-day in this market were 125 buying and 126 selling, the market having undergone no quotable change since our last report.

The money market continues to work remarkably easy, and without change in rates of interest. The volume of currency is large, and we hear of bankers expressing a desire for a more active demand for loans.

While the market is in a condition so favorable for business, unexceptionable paper finds prompt accommodations at from 9 to 12 per cent.

Transactions in government securities are of small magnitude, and confined principally to 7-30s, which are steady at our quotations.

The New York quotations for Government securities, telegraphed to the Merchant's Exchange to-day, were as follows: 5-20s, old, 104¼@104⅜; 5-20s, new, 100⅞@100½; 10-40s 92¾@92½; 7-30s 100¾@100⅞.

Eastern Exchange is offering more freely, and is steady at our quotations.

Louisville and Nashville railroad stock is firm at 86. City railroad stock we quote at 92.

The following are the quotations given by bankers:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	125¼	126½
Silver	[illegible]	121
Eastern Exchange	par to 1-10	[illegible]
5-20 Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30s, third series	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand Notes	[illegible]	—
10-40s	[illegible]	—
7-30s	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

June to Dec., 1864	[illegible]	[illegible] prem
May to October, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]

A bank clearing-house association has been established in Cincinnati with the following gentlemen as officers, viz: Wm. Hooper, President; Joseph C. Butler, Vice-President; Messrs. D. J. Fallis, Thomas B. Page and Wm. J. Dunlap, Committee of Management.

The Commercial of Saturday says the association embraces in its primary organization the national banks, Lafayette Bank and several private banks, and publishes the following articles of association:

ARTICLES.

1. The officers of the Clearing-house shall be a President and Vice President, a Committee of Management of three, and a Manager, to be elected by ballot annually, after the first election, on the first Monday in January ... except the Manager, who shall be appointed by the Association.

2. The President, and in his absence the Vice President, shall preside at all meetings of the Association ...

3. The Committee of Management shall have general supervision and direction of the business of the clearing house ... they may appoint necessary clerks and fix their salaries ...

4. The manager ... shall have the immediate charge of the business of the clearing house ...

5. The hour of ... exchanges shall be at 2 o'clock P. M., when messengers from all the associated banks ... shall be present ...

6. In case of failure to respond promptly to the checks of the manager on the part of any member of the Association, they shall immediately return to the manager ...

Errors in exchanges and claims arising from return of checks, or from any other cause, are to be adjusted directly between the members who are parties to them, and not through the clearing house.

Expenses to be paid in proportion to the total amount of clearings of each member, to be assessed by the committee every three months.

Members may be admitted by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the association at a regular or called meeting.

Amendments to the articles of the association may be made at any meeting by a vote of a majority of the association.

Some of the leading journals of the country express very decided objections to the course recently pursued by Mr. Secretary McCulloch, in the management of the finances of the Government. It is asserted that he has overstepped his authority in negotiations, and the course he has seen fit to pursue, unless checked by Congress, may lead to very grave consequences. The New York Herald of the 13th, says:

We trust that Congress will lose no time in passing a resolution of inquiry, which will render it incumbent upon the Secretary of the Treasury to give a public explanation of the changes which were made in the form of the public debt during the month of March. ... the transaction was a private one. ... but not yet comprehended by the public.

The Philadelphia Press, in alluding to the subject, takes a very different view of the Secretary's policy, and says:

The Secretary will render his accounts to Congress next December, and in the meantime he will doubtless conduct his affairs, as in times past ...

The New York Times, of the 13th, makes the following remarks, relative to the money market of that city:

The supply of money to the brokers is quite free, and in the call loans ... stock and money firms ... brokers themselves, as borrowers and lenders, ... The general appearance of the market ... short-date paper at ... per cent. Trade is sensibly improving ... the demand is fair for general merchandise ... in value per week.

Among the indications of a return to specie currency we notice a proposition to coin a new five-cent piece. In referring to the subject the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

It is a small beginning toward the resumption of specie payments, but it has the effect of driving paper currency out of circulation, although of small denominations, it will do good, and will be a peg upon which we may hang up hope. The proposition is to coin the new piece of copper and nickel, of which seventy-five per cent. will be copper. It will not be intrinsically worth five cents, but it is put forth as a substitute for a note of the same kind. It is, in fact, a token; a promise that it shall be redeemed with money; a metallic undertaking to furnish a good half dime, which will be worth the amount in silver, according to the Government standard. Although we have no very great admiration for any proposition that the currency shall be debased, we may consider this as really a temporary plan to retrieve us from a plethora of paper currency. If the piece is put forth we hope that the five cent notes will soon be withdrawn, and that if we cannot have an immediate return to specie payments, we can have at least five

There was a fair attendance of merchants and business men on 'Change today, and the feeling manifested was as buoyant and confident as could be expected.

Dealers have more confidence in the future prices of pork, and $25 50 was freely offered to-day for round lots of mess and declined. The demand for Southern account is more active, and the stocks in the markets of the Northwest are already greatly reduced, there being but 7,000 barrels in St. Louis, and that all country packed. The cotton market was somewhat depressed to-day owing to the late unfavorable advices from Europe. Liverpool advices of the 4th inst. quote cotton declined ½ to 1d.

The New York dispatch to-day read on 'Change quoted cotton dull and prices nominal, at 37@38c; dry goods dull with more sellers than buyers; American prints 18c; Sprague's 20c; Lonsdale bleached sheetings 36½c; Hope do 31c; brown standard do 21½@25c; sugar steady with fair demand; Porto Rico 9½@13¼c; Cuba 8¼@12½c; hard 15½@16c; coffee dull and unchanged at 16½@21c for gold; mess pork, demand fair at lower rates, $25 25@25 37½; lard dull and unchanged.

The Cincinnati dispatch quoted mess pork $25 25@25 50; whisky $2 22; superfine flour $7@7 50; corn 72@75c, for mixed and white in bulk; oats ...c for No. 2 and No. 1; lard 18@18½c.

The Chicago dispatch quoted mess pork held at $25 50; bacon and bulk meats quiet and unchanged; lard 18@18½c; flour unchanged; rejected corn 41@42c; No. 1 do 46c; oats 28½c, for fresh; whisky $2 21; Canada barley 95c@$1.

The general markets of the city to-day presented no new features. Trade, in a general way, without coming up to what it should be at this season of the year, was moderately active, with a fair prospect of a week's business of more than usual animation.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

FLOUR—The market opened to-day with a fair degree of animation and firm at quotations. The local demand continues usually active, with a fair inquiry for shipment South. Sales of ... bbls superfine at $7 ... do Woodlawn at $11 ... do extra at $... No. 1 at $10 ... extra family at $... Sales ... Schooler at $11. We quote fine at $... superfine at $6 ... plain extra at $... extra family at $..., fancy brands at $...

WHEAT—There is but little offering, though there is a good demand and prices are firmer. We quote new crop red at $1 ...; white at $... old red at $1 ...; old white $... 60.

CORN—Continues in active demand, with liberal receipts, and prices without quotable change. We quote at ...c on arrival, in bulk; at ...c in the ear, from store, 70@74c for mixed, sacks included and 70@75c for prime white, sacks included.

OATS—The market is quiet, with fair stocks; sales are readily effected at ...c in bulk, and ...c in burlaps.

BARLEY—Is in fair request, with sales at ... $1 25 for fall and ... for spring.

RYE—Prime article is in demand at from ... 90c.

BRAN, &c.—The demand for offal is moderately active, and prices are steady. We quote bran from regular dealers at from $17@18, shorts $20@22; middlings $24@30, shipstuff at $22@...

BUTTER—There is a good demand for choice roll and tub butter, and prices are steady at ...c.

BALE ROPE AND BAGGING—The market is entirely without animation, and transactions are limited to small sales. Prices are nominal and exceedingly difficult to make. We quote bagging at ...c; rope 14@15c.

CORN MEAL—There is a moderate inquiry for corn meal, and prices are steady. Sales to-day ... bu bolted at 8...c, including packages. We quote unbolted feed at ...c; bolted at 75@78c per bushel; kiln dried at ...c per bushel, including packages.

CHEESE—Transactions are light. Stocks are moderately fair and prices steady at 21@22c for Western Reserve and Hamburg.

COTTON YARNS—Stocks are heavy and trade sluggish. We quote No. 500 ...c; No. ... No. 700 ...c.

COTTON BATTING—The demand is small. We quote Louisville mills No. 1 at ...c; other brands, No. 1 at 30c; No. 2 at 28c.

CARPET CHAIN—Quiet at 60@75c.

CANDLE WICK—Steady at ...c.

CANDLES—The demand is moderately active. We quote star, light weight, 17@18½c; 3 oz ...; tallow ... and railroad candles 16c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—The market opened to-day with considerable activity in the demand for potatoes. Sales 250 bbls peachblows at $3 50@4 00; 100 do Shaker russets at $4 00@$3 75, 200 do Neshannocks at $3 75@4 00. Apples in good demand, with light stocks. Feathers are active at 60c. Beeswax at 33c. Eggs 15c. Green apples scarce at $... according to quality; dried apples at ...c; dried peaches, halves, 15@16c; quarters 12...c; pared ...c; beans $1 50@2; onions, $... 50; peachblow potatoes at $... 50; red Neshannocks $... 25 ... Neshannocks at $3 75@4 00; white sprouts at $... russets $3 75..., seed sweet potatoes at $... per bbl.

GROCERIES—The market is without quotable change, and moderately active; sales ... bags Rio coffee 26c; 30 bbls sugar at ...c. We note hard standard 16@17c; New Orleans sugar at 16½c; Cuba at 12½@13¼c; Porto Rico ...c; coffee sugar at ...c; yellow do at 14@15c. Coffee, fair 26@28c; prime ...c; choice 27@28c. Laguyra ...c. Java 40c. New York sirup at ...c. New Orleans molasses $1 ... 10.

HAY—The demand is active, with liberal receipts. Sale to-day ... tons at $14 ... car loads do at $14 50, delivered at depot. Prices range from $... on levee.

FLAXSEED—Quiet at $2 ...

HIDES AND TALLOW—The market is moderately active. We quote green hides from butchers at ...c; green salted at ...c; dry salted at ...c; Flint at 18@19c. Tallow 11@12c, with sales ... at 10c; grease 10@11c.

LEATHER—The market is quiet, with fair demand at quotations. We quote oak sole at ...c; hemlock do ...c; harness ...c; kip skins ...; French calf, per doz, $...; Philadelphia do $... 50.

LEAD AND SHOT—The market is steady. We quote pig lead at ...c, bar do ...c. Shot, patent, $1 75@...; buck $... 25 per bag.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The demand for fair and manufactured tobacco during the week has been active at full prices. Medium and low grades are but little sought after, and prices are a shade lower. We quote: Virginia Tobacco—Fine and bright Virginia lbs, new, $1 ...; fine light pressed Virginia lbs. $1 ...@1 50, fancy Virginia, twist and roll, $1 25@1 ..., medium Virginia, $1 ...@$1 25; common Virginia lbs., sound, ...c; common Virginia lbs., ... of condition ...c; fine Kentucky and Missouri ... $1 ...; medium Kentucky and Virginia lbs, ...c; bright ... lbs and 10s, 85@95c; mahogany ... and 14, ...c, common Kentucky lbs, ...c; navy lbs, sound, ...c, navy ½ lbs, 70@75c; black sweet ... and 10s ...c common black sweet ... and 10s, 65@55c; damaged ... and 10s, 60@55c. Smoking Tobacco—Fine Virginia, in bales and papers, $1 ...; fine Jack in 5 lb bales, $1 00@1 50, medium Virginia, in 1 lb and 5s, ...c, common, in bales, ...c.

OILS AND PAINTS—Business moderately active. We quote linseed oil at $1 ...@1 45. White lead, Empire $4 50, superior $15, pure $17 per 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The market was firmer to-day, with an active demand for mess pork at $25 ..., which was below the views of holders, who ask $26. Sales to-day of 50 bbls mess pork at $25 50; 10 tierces Magnolia hams at 23c; ... do plain do sugar-cured at 2...c, 100 tierces head and gut lard at 1...c. We quote mess pork at $25 50@26; prime mess $2... rump do $2...@22; sugar-cured hams 21@22c; Magnolia do 23c; Staggs do 23c; clear sides at 16c, packed; clear rib sides at 13@13½c; shoulders 12...c, packed, jowls 11c; bulk clear sides 15c, packed; rib sides 13...c; clear rib 14@14½c; do shoulders, ... loose, ... packed. No. 1 lard 18@18½c; prime steam at 17@17½c; kettle rendered at 18½c; kegs at 20c.

SEEDS—The demand is seasonably active, and prices are steady. We quote clover at $6 25@6 50; timothy at $1 ...@4 75; Hungarian grass at $1 75@2 00; blue grass $2 75@3 ...; red top $2 ...@2 25; orchard grass $2 ... 50; hemp, old, $2 75@3 00, new $4 ...

SHEETINGS—Are without quotable change. ... bales Great Western at ...c. We quote standard sheetings at 24c; Macon and Georgia brands 22½c; star 23c.

WHISKY—The demand is moderately active. Sale of 150 bbls Bourbon ... years old at $3. We quote raw at $2 ...; rectified $2 ...; new copper, free, $2 25, in bond $2 ...; old copper $2 ...

WOOL—Transactions light. We quote ... unwashed at 22@25c; washed ...c.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

The sales at the four tobacco warehouses to-day, including reviews, amounted to 94 hhds, with rejection of bids on 10 hhds.

The market for the week opened with considerable animation, and prices have undergone no quotation change, though dealers thought they were less firm than last week.

The following is the full range of bids and rejections to-day, viz: 2 hhds at $2 ...; 11 at $... ; 7 at $... ; ... [illegible]

REJECTIONS—$... 50; $...; $12 ...; $8 20, $..., $...; $...; $12, $... 0.

ST. LOUIS TOBACCO MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.

The feeling was a little better for all grades today and prices are steady, but as the sales now consist chiefly of new crop, our classification is modified to a lower range of quotations on the shipping grades. Sales to-day 1 hhd green ... at $... ; 5 hhds factory $4 ...@..., 6 planters $... 30; ... common leaf $7 ...@9 50, 5 medium shipping $... 17; 7 good do $... ; 4 medium manufacturing $... ; 2 good do $...; 2 fine and ... at $... ; 3 fancy leaf $... and box do at $... per lbs. Bids on 11 hhds rejected.

Telegraph Markets.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 16—P. M.

Flour is in good demand and prices still advancing, standard superfine $7 ...@...; do extra $8 ... do family $9 ...@fancy $1... 50.

Wheat unsettled; No. 2, new red $2, No. 1 $2 ...; 2 ... is held at $2 ...@2 40.

Corn in good demand at 75c in elevator.

Oats held to higher; No. 1, 41c, No. 2, ...

Rye firm at 75...c.

Barley firm ... for prime to choice winter, $1 ... for Canada.

Whisky firm at $2 22.

Provisions opened firmer, but closed rather quiet. Mess pork sold at $25 ... 50 for country and city. Bulkmeats held at 10c, 13c and 15c, but not much done. Bacon 13½c and 16c.

Lard held at 18½@19c, but no buyers over 18c.

Groceries unchanged.

Cotton dull, no accurate quotations can be given.

Gold closed at 125⅝.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, April 16—P. M.

Flour quiet and unchanged.

Wheat—High grades firm, low qualities dull and drooping.

Corn firmer and active; 65@75c.

Oats higher, 40@44c.

Provisions unchanged.

NEW YORK GOLD MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 16—P. M.

Gold unsettled and lower; opening at 125⅝, declining to 125¼, advancing to 125⅝, and closing at 125⅝.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, April 16—P. M.

Loans $2...; Increase $1 ...; Specie $11 ...; decrease $401,148. Circulation $2...; increase $...; Legal tenders $73,910,... Increase ...

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16—P. M.

Cotton depressed by the foreign news, and ... Receipts ... bales.

Sugar and molasses nominal.

Flour—superfine $7 ...@7 ...

Corn—Mixed and yellow 85@...c.

Oats quoted at ...c.

Mess pork held at $26.

Hay quoted at $28.

Tobacco—Fair light 14, heavy 16.

New York bank checks ½ discount.

Gold 125. Sterling ...

Freights unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 16—P. M.

Cotton opened heavy and lower, and closed firm at ...c for middling.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 16—P. M.

Flour ... better for sound, with fair inquiry at ... for State ... trade brands; the market ... nearly ... western made quotations.

Whisky quiet at $2 ...@... for refined, $2 25 ... 27 for State and Western.

Wheat ... more active and ... better; $1 40 for good ... Milwaukee club; $1 ... for new No. ... Milwaukee $2, common new ... Michigan $2 ... for good do, $1 for ... for white Michigan.

Barley and barley malt dull and nominally unchanged.

Oats ... and nominal, with trifling sales at ... for ... for sound mixed Western, ... in store and delivered.

... better at ... for new Western and ... for ...

Groceries ...

Sugar ... Cuba ... at ...c. Molasses dull ... at ...

NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 16—P. M.

Petroleum dull, 24c for crude, ...c for refined in bond.

NEW YORK PROVISION MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 16—P. M.

Pork opened firmer, $26... for new mess ... for old do, $... for ... new mess for April ... and June ... option at $25 ... for new plain mess and ...

Beef ... unchanged at $...

Bacon quiet at ...c for Cumberland cut; 15c for ... short ribbed. 16c for choice ...

... quiet at ... for shoulders and ... for hams.

Lard steady at ...

Butter quiet at ...c for Ohio; ...c for State.

Cheese ... at ...c.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 16—P. M.

Money easy and quiet at ... per cent on call loans. Sterling steady at 1...

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 16—P. M.

Government stocks active at ... better. ... Liverpool ... and drooping.

Stocks firm.

5-20s old series	[illegible]	'62 coupons, '81	104
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	5-20s, '64	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Michigan	[illegible]
Cleveland & Pittsburg	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Northwestern pfd	[illegible]
W. U. Telegraph	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	Cleveland & Toledo	[illegible]
O. & M. Certificates	[illegible]	Tenn. 6s	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	Canton	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5s, 10-40s coupons	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]
Mariposa pref	[illegible]	A. M. S. Co.	[illegible]

The Commercial's money article contains the following:

The following were the closing quotations ... P. M. ... 3 P. M. ...

The stock market is dull, but prices are generally ... speculation ... very much ... on which prices are most strong.

In the railroad list Erie was the most active, the ... and a variety of minor ... effort to depress the stock ... the shorts. Governments ... strong.

MINING STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 16—P. M.

Prices of mining stock bid in Boston, ... C. Falls ...; Waterpower $...; ... Bay State ...; Minnesota 15½; Quincy ...; Waverly ...

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKETS

(Special to the Western Press.)

NEW YORK, April 16—P. M.

Gold closed ...

Money market is easy, with a moderate demand at 5@6 per cent.

Railroad shares were stronger at the second regular board, ... Pittsburg, and Rock Island as features.

Government securities continued in demand to ... the day, and the last sales were the highest of the day.

Miscellaneous stock strong to the close, but the business of the day has been very heavy.

Prices ... mining stocks are quiet this evening. ... United States ...; ... Montana 115, Quartz Hill ...

Foreign imports for February at New York were ... Exports for the same ... Balance in sub-treasury ...

The following is the report from the dry goods exchange. Market firm and the feeling among buyers ... The news from Europe ... has had the affect to depress all kinds of cotton goods. Notions and fancy goods ... domestic and foreign. Black and ... and cassimeres lower, ... maintain their prices. ... Fine alpacas ... demand at good prices. ... Amoskeag ... Cocheco ... Lancaster ... Pacific ... Brooks ... Pepperell ... Bates ... Pittsfield ... Boston ... Wamsutta ... Bleached shirtings—Androscoggin ... James ...

RIVER MATTERS.

WILL S. HAYS....................RIVER EDITOR.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.

ARRIVALS.

Will Wagoner, Cin. — Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Mary Ament, ... — Mary Ament, Evansville.
Ella Faber, Evansville. — Argonaut No. 2, Pittsburg.
Rowena, Nashville. — Liberty No. 2, Memphis.
Annie Laurie, Kanawha river.

DEPARTURES.

Will Wagoner, Cin. — Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Mary Ament, ... — Mary Ament, Evansville.
Ella Faber, Evansville. — Argonaut No. 2, St. Louis.
Annie Laurie, N. Albany. — Rowena, Cin.

River, Business and Weather.

The river is falling, with 9 feet 2 inches water in the canal, 6 feet 2 inches water in the chute, and feet 2 inches water on the rocks last evening. Business was extremely dull, all the boats going out light. Weather cloudy.

Boats Leaving This Day.

The St. Charles is the People's line packet for Cincinnati at noon to-day from the foot of Fourth street. The St. Charles is one of the finest and fastest boats on the river, and her officers, J. M. Martin, captain, and H. C. ... away, clerk, are as clever gentlemen as any ... anywhere.

The fleet and ... Tarascon, the pride of ... the regular packet for Henderson ... this evening from the city wharf. Capt. J. A. L... commands her, Mr. John Pandleton ... and Messrs. Field and Stephenson, his ... assistants, are clever gentlemen, ... and ... to ... The Tarascon has luxurious cabin accommodations, and her tables are supplied with all the season affords.

For Memphis.—The splendid passenger steamer Liberty No. 2, leaves for Memphis at 5 o'clock from the Portland wharf, Captain Sam. Archer commands her and Ed. Judge, assisted by A. C. Steward, fills the office of the office, all popular and experienced officers. The cabin accommodations of the Liberty are of the finest description, and her tables are abundantly supplied with everything that is good to eat. The Liberty makes direct connection with the St. Patrick for Vicksburg, the latter boat connecting with the Gen. Quitman for New Orleans. The Liberty leaves promptly at 5, and all ... freight must be sent in before that hour.

Miscellaneous.

—The Annie Laurie had on board 1,600 barrels of salt for New Albany.

—The Liberty ... at 5 o'clock last evening and stopped at Portland, there not being water enough for bar to come over the falls.

—The Rowena, from Cincinnati, came up over the falls. The Mary Ament, Ella Faber, Argonaut No. 2 and Annie Laurie, passed down over the falls.

—The towboat Windsor brought down about 5,000 bbls of salt consigned to Robert A. Newhouse, successor to John B. Smith, agent for the Ohio river salt company.

—The Northern Light, recently sunk in the upper Mississippi, was built in Cincinnati in 1859. At the time of her loss she was owned by the Southwestern packet company, and was valued at $60,000.

—The Wheeling ... have reduced their wages from $... to $... per month each.

—The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday, speaking of a newly invented rudder says: "A new rudder has been experimented with at Havre, France, in the presence of a number of naval officers and engineers. It is composed of four pieces, connected by hinges in place of one solid piece. By means of these ..., the rudder, when set in motion by the ..., presents a curved surface to the water in place of a flat surface. The object is to give both a greater flexibility and a stronger action to the rudder. During the experiment it was attached to a large boat, which it is said to have brought ... instantly."

The ... clerks of the Tarascon, Messrs. Field and Stephenson have our thanks for favors.

—The Missouri wrecking company are about to commence work on the wrecks of the steamers recently destroyed at St. Louis. The Salvor of Salvor wrecking company has gotten the engines and boilers out of the ...

—As the Post Boy was backing out at St. Louis, on Thursday, she blew a rivet out of one of her cylinders, which striking the first engineer, injured him severely, though not dangerously.

—The president of the St. Louis and Johnson ... packet line is making arrangements to place two splendid sidewheelers in the place of the present boats.

—The Norman has laid up at St. Louis, and the Agnes has gone on the docks there to be put in order for trip to the mountains.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.

The river is ... here. The upper rivers and ... are very generally bank full at the ... rivers are in a ... to all points. ... Capt. Brown, of the North Alabama, ... from Wm. ... the Tennessee was ... feet on Colbert ... St. Paul ... Boats are running between Red Wing and ... around Lake Pepin.—Democrat.

PITTSBURG, April 14.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight the Monongahela marks registered about seven feet. The weather during the day was pleasant. On the Allegheny ... there were seven feet six inches, and falling.—Commercial.

CAIRO, April 14.

River fell ... inches in the 24 hours. The weather pleasant. Business ... reshipping and forwarding line moderately brisk.

MEMPHIS.

The weather is perfectly delightful in this latitude, and we are at last enjoying the young and gushing spring.

Business ... dull in the extreme.

The river is rising steadily at this point, and since our last report has dropped down five inches. The ... of the Celeste report the Arkansas river on the rampage, and for the ... distance of one hundred ... from the mouth, they were unable to find land ... enough to discharge freight upon, though it was falling at Little Rock when they left.—Appeal, 13th.

CINCINNATI, April 16.

The weather was ... cloudy, and showery yesterday. At Pittsburg ... the river was receding. At ... the channel. Here it has receded twenty five inches during the twenty-four hours ... with twenty feet below the ... The ... are navigable for moderate-sized steamers. ... There are four feet and falling on the Cumberland.—Commercial.

EVANSVILLE.

The river at this point has risen two inches since our last report, and is still rising. Weather clear and summer-like. Business was very good, all our packets going out well laden.—Courier 14th.

MEMORANDUM

Of steamer Liberty No. 2, from Memphis to Louisville. Boats in port St. Patrick, Clifton, Celeste, Memphis, Southerner, Belle St. Louis, Louisville, Mollie Hamilton, Justice; passed Harry Dean at Island No. 40, Montana at the foot of No. 37; met St. Nicholas at New Madrid, Alice Dean, Marble City and White Cloud at Cairo. David White at Smithland, Armada at Sisters; passed Superior at Cave in Rock; met Louisiana at Shotwell's Mine, Morning Star at Uniontown, Palestine at Frankfort, McCombs at Henderson, Silver Moon at Grand View; arrived at Louisville on Monday evening ...

Daily Democrat.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

FROM EUROPE.

A Royal Autograph Letter to Mr. Geo. Peabody—Commercial Affairs in France—Austrian and Prussian Affairs—The Rebels Completely Routed in China.

NEW YORK, April 15—P. M.

The Saxonia, from Hamburg, via Southampton on the 4th inst., has arrived.

The United States frigate Canandaigua was daily expected to arrive at Southampton.

A royal autograph letter has been sent to George Peabody, Esq. The Queen hearing that Mr. Peabody was about leaving for America, has written him how deeply she appreciates the more than princely munificence by which he has sought to relieve the London poor. A baronetcy would be conferred on him, but he felt debarred from accepting such distinction. The Queen presented him her miniature as assurance of her personal feelings.

The anticipation of war between Austria and Prussia made a most unfavorable impression upon commercial affairs throughout France.

The anxiety, instead of being dispelled by an elaborate article in the Constitutionnel, said to have emanated from the foreign office, has increased an amount of apprehension that if these powers go to war France cannot, even if she would, maintain neutrality.

The official Gazette publishes the contract concluded between Portugal, France, Brazil and Italy for a telegraph to America.

Austria and Prussia.—The Prussian note to the minor German States says Austria, without any provocation on the part of Prussia, has ordered an armament of a threatening character, which compels Prussia to arm also. Prussia now seeks guarantees for her security, having vainly endeavored to obtain them by accord with Austria. Von Bismark asks the support of the minor States in the event of being attacked by Austria.

The Vienna journals describe war as inevitable.

Brussels intelligence states that Bismark's attempt will be to make over the Middle States to Prussia entirely.

Austria recalls all soldiers on furlough. Several minor German States have resolved to observe neutrality.

The Austrian Embassador at Berlin has presented a dispatch declaring that the designs of Austria were peaceful, and that its military preparations were made with no hostile disposition, and that no other Imperial Government would feel at liberty to give similar assurance to Austria.

Telegrams from Vienna, April 4, say that rumors of a peaceful solution of the Schleswig Holstein question are current, and produce most favorable impressions at Vienna.

A letter says such arrangements have been made that Austria could raise 48,000 troops within a fortnight.

Austria has prohibited the exportation of horses.

A Berlin telegram says: It is believed, in reply to a dispatch of the Austrian Embassador, that Prussia will state that she also has no intention of following an aggressive policy, but would make explanations respecting the armaments of Austria.

Florence telegrams announced the formation of a camp of several hundred thousand men at Bologna, under General Cadini, and that the principal portion of the Italian army are summoned to meet there on the 6th; that a large squadron is forming to cruise in the Adriatic, and that military preparations are going on in Vienna. On the contrary, a letter denies the armament, and also the rumor that an understanding has been agreed upon between Italy and Prussia.

Shanghai advices to March 9th state that the Imperial troops have gained a complete victory over the rebels in the North. Fifty thousand of the latter are said to have been slaughtered or captured.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Great Fraud Case—Bruner's Trial to Begin at Once.

NASHVILLE, April 15.

Raining steady all day. River on a, fall, on shoals, and rising slowly.

The military court martial assembled in this city, and will commence the investigation of alleged frauds which have occurred here during the war in the quartermaster's department. Brigadier General Alvan C. Gillem is president, and Capt. S. O. Voris, 28th Illinois regiment, is judge advocate.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Coyle, judge advocate for the department of Kentucky, arrived here to-day, and it is reported that he will assist in the prosecution. Henry Bruner's case, formerly superintendent of corrals, will be the first one tried. The charges and specifications cover forty-seven pages of legal cap.

A large number of witnesses are here, both for the prosecution and defense. Major H. C. Blackman is retained as counsel for the defense, also Hon. E. H. East.

Mr. W. J. Cotts, an important witness for the Government, reached here to-day from Wheeling, Va. An order has been received from the Secretary of War to retain in service all the officers who comprise this court martial, notwithstanding their regiments are mustered out.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Collector for New York—The Trial of Jeff. Davis—The Trial of Civilians by Military Commission Illegal.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

It is probable that the President this week will nominate a Collector for New York.

The House Committee on the Judiciary are engaged upon the subject of the resolution recently referred to them, involving the question as to whether any additional legislation is necessary to procure the trial of Jeff Davis. No judicial proceedings will be instituted pending the consideration of this matter by Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States, having decided the Indiana Military Commission for the trial of civilians to be illegal, and the persons convicted by it having in consequence been discharged, there is no doubt that steps will soon be taken to procure the release of Dr. Mudd, Arnold, O'Laughlin and Spangler, convicted of conspiracy on the life of President Lincoln.

FROM NEW YORK.

Anniversary of the Death of Mr. Lincoln—The Strikes in the City—No Cholera at Key West.

NEW YORK, April 14.

There are commemorative services of the anniversary of the death of President Lincoln in all the principal churches of the city. The American colors are flying at half-mast from all the public buildings and the shipping in the harbor.

The anniversary of the raising of the Union flag over Fort Sumpter was celebrated last night by the Sumpter Club, in Brooklyn.

The car drivers' strike still continues. The public are greatly inconvenienced. The ship caulkers and carpenters' strikes are also holding out.

There is no truth in the reports that the cholera, or other epidemic, exists at Key West, Florida.

The Funeral of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., April 15.

The closing obsequies of the late Daniel S. Dickinson were held here this evening. The distinguished statesman was buried in accordance with the rites of the Episcopal Church. The funeral took place from the home of the deceased, known as Pine Orchard, and was witnessed by upwards of 6,000 people. The funeral cortege was composed of many distinguished and prominent gentlemen from all sections of the country—members of the Binghampton bar, the village authorities, the Masonic fraternity and the friends. Special trains were run on the Erie road for the accommodation of residents and friends of the deceased. The body of the lamented dead was deposited in a quiet little cemetery on the outskirts of the village known as Spring Grove.

Maj. Gee's Trial to Continue.

NEW YORK, April 15.

Latest news from Raleigh, N. C., says that the trial of Major Gee by military commission, for cruelties to Union prisoners at Salisbury, will continue unaffected by the President's recent proclamation.

FROM MAINE.

Fenian Matters at Portland.

PORTLAND, ME., April 15.

All is quiet. Last evening the one hundred cases of guns refused carriage by the steamship company on Thursday, were shipped on a schooner to Eastport. Last evening preparations were made for the reception of 450 Fenians, who left Boston yesterday afternoon.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Union Meeting in Westminster.

BALTIMORE, April 15—P. M.

A large Union meeting was held at Westminster, Carroll county, Maryland, on Saturday. Speeches were made in relation to the differences between the President and Congress, by Senator Nye, and Representatives Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, jr., and Samuel McKee.

YESTERDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES.

XXXIXth Congress—1st Session.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

HOUSE.

The first business in order was the call of States for bills and joint resolutions.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution [illegible] the several States. Read twice, and referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill providing for the election of members of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, introduced a bill authorizing non-residents to have deeds recorded in the office of the clerk of the U. S. District and Circuit Courts, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to provide for the transportation of vessels around the falls of Niagara, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Roads.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Strikes—Attempt to Arrest Mosely.

NEW YORK, April 16.

The car drivers' strike continues on all the roads. An occasional car is running on the Sixth avenue. It is rumored that the drivers are inclining to violence, and that demonstrations will be made to-day to tear up the track. The police are stationed in the various precincts where the drivers congregate.

Heavy rain is now falling.

The treasurer of the Second-avenue railroad publishes a card this morning stating that the company, in the last five years, has lost over $112,000.

The caulkers, who are striking for a reduction in the number of hours for labor, have published an address to the merchants, ship-owners and underwriters of the port of New York, stating that the exorbitant bills made in them for repairs are the charges of the master shipwrights, and not the retail charges of the caulkers themselves.

The funeral of Brigadier General J. Lemuel Van Buren took place in this city yesterday.

The Tribune's Washington special says that an attempt was made last week by the Federal troops stationed at Leesburg to arrest the notorious guerrilla, John G. Mosely, for appearing on the street dressed in Confederate uniform. Mosely took to the woods, thus avoiding the guards, who fired several shots.

The Northern Pacific railroad company, whose projected route runs from Minnesota to Oregon and the Pacific coast, are asking Congress to guarantee the interest [illegible] of their bonds to run twenty years.

The U. S. steamer Augusta is to be sent to Maine to prevent any violation of neutrality laws by Fenians.

Troops in Mexico—Gold Discovery—Capture of an English Revenue Flag by the Fenians—Capture of a Suspicious Brig.

NEW YORK, April 16.

A Washington special says the official evidence is that Louis Napoleon is withdrawing his troops and Maximilian is substituting Austrian and Belgian recruits.

Some excitement has been caused here by the discovery within a few days of some gold quartz about fourteen miles from here, on the Potomac.

The Herald's Eastport special, of the 14th, says nine armed Fenians captured an English revenue flag on Indian island last night. They belonged to the Fenian privateer, from which they lowered a boat and proceeded, with muffled oars, to the spot, under the guns of the English war ship Pylades, and in reach at any time of the pocket boats. The flag was captured without a shot being fired. It is reported there were no soldiers on the island.

The United States gunboat Winooski arrived this morning and anchored off the town.

Reports from Calais say ten of the volunteers at St. Stephens threw down their arms in revolt, but were put under arrest.

A suspicious brig was captured last night off the coast by the United States revenue cutter Ascension, and was towed into the harbor here to-day.

The Herald's Canada correspondent says the public indignation in regard to the second trial of Murphy and others is still intensely demonstrated all over Canada, and a sympathy for the prisoners is openly evinced. The scare is extending. It prevails along Lake Erie shores to as great an extent as it does in New Brunswick. People are flying to our shores for safety.

The Herald's Washington special says Mrs. C. C. Clay has returned from Fortress Monroe within a few days, and laid before the President recommendations for the release of her husband on parole, from high officials as Gen. Grant, Senators Wilson and Stevens. They all express the opinion that Mr. Clay will observe his parole, and his conduct in voluntarily giving himself up entitles him to this much consideration. His release from confinement at Fortress Monroe is expected within a few days.

The steamer Vera Cruz, it is thought, will, with the exception of a part of the cargo, prove a total loss.

Mr. Dickinson's Successor—Letter of Condolence from the President to Mrs. Dickinson.

NEW YORK, April 16.

The Tribune's Washington special says Mr. Wakeman returned last night, having, it is understood, taken with him a letter of appointment for Mr. S. G. Courtney, Assistant U. S. District Attorney, to be U. S. District Attorney; this being in compliance with the last wish of Mr. Dickinson, and being the message he sent to the President before he breathed his last. The President has written a letter to Mrs. Dickinson, expressive of his sorrow at the death of her husband, and assuring her of his sympathy in her sorrow.

Mr. Lincoln's Funeral Car—Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, April 16.

The Times' Washington special says the Secretary of War has announced that he would not confirm the sale of the magnificent car that bore the remains of Mr. Lincoln from this city to their final resting place in Illinois. The sale took place last Thursday, at Alexandria, when the Quartermaster General, in pursuance of an order from the War Department, offered at public auction a lot of government railroad property, in which the car was included, and it was struck off to Ward H. Lamon, late United States marshal of this district, for $6,850. The car cost the Government something over $15,000, and was made by the Government military railroad corps to be used by Mr. Lincoln when he should have occasion to travel on railroads. Mr. Lamon, a steadfast friend of Mr. Lincoln, purchased it to prevent other bidders from getting possession of it for exhibition, and he coincides with Mr. Stanton, who thinks the Government should hold the relic and place it among the rebellion archives in the late Ford's Theater.

Steamers Marathon and City of New York, from Liverpool, have arrived.

FROM EUROPE

The German Difficulty—France on the Alert—French Troops to be Withdrawn from Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 16.

The steamer City of New York brings one day's later news via Queenstown.

Liverpool, April 5, P. M.—The Austro-Prussian situation is unchanged. There is nothing to confirm the pacific news.

The French troops will be withdrawn from Mexico in three detachments—the first next November, second in March, and the third in November, 1867.

It is officially denied at Copenhagen that the Austrian Government is in treaty for the purchase of St. Thomas.

The Hibernian, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 5th.

Cotton firmer on Wednesday, and advanced ¼d. On Thursday and Friday the market was easier, and improvement partially lost. Sales Wednesday 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs quite steady. Provisions dull.

London, April 5, P. M.—Consols 86¾@86⅞; [illegible]; Erie 56; Illinois Central [illegible].

Paris, April 5.—Bourse flat; Rentes 67f. 42c. or [illegible] lower than yesterday.

Regiments have been ordered to camp at Chalons two months earlier than usual, and the report has arisen that France intends to make an army observation in view of the position of its frontier.

Florence, April 5.—The journals declare no military preparations being made by Italy, and no questions on concentrating troops at Bologna, or any other point. The military movements have simply been occasioned by the ordinary requirements of the service.

Hong Kong, March 15.—The [illegible] season is over. Total exports 114,000,000 lbs.

Shanghai, 9th.—Tea quiet; silks inactive.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Opinion of Judge Underwood.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

Judge Underwood, Judge of the U. S. District Court for Virginia, has published a card to correct a perverted report of one of his recent opinions in a habeas corpus case. Judge Underwood says:

"In the opinion I did not express a doubt of the legality of the late peace proclamation, nor was it legally called in question by any one connected with the case; nor did I express the opinion that the writ of habeas corpus could not be executed in one State while it was not suspended in another, but the very contrary opinion. My opinion simply was, that the late peace proclamation did not revoke the previous proclamation of President Lincoln, suspending in certain cases the writ in the States lately in insurrection, and stated that the peace proclamation did not include Texas, and it had and was not intended to have so broad and general an application as the petitioner supposed, and, therefore, refused to grant his prayer."

River and Weather.

CINCINNATI, April 16.

River fallen 4 feet 9 inches, with 23 feet water in the channel. Weather warm and cloudy.

DR. B. M. WIBLE.

OFFICE—69 JEFFERSON STREET, BET. Second and Third (old office). RESIDENCE—Louisville Hotel. ap6 12*

Notice to Bidders.

[illegible] of one year, the [illegible] and always be the several scavenger districts, each ward being a scavenger district, and for the removal from each [illegible] or unhealthy animal or vegetable matter. No two scavenger districts can be awarded to the same party.

Information will be furnished at the Engineer's office, of times when and manner in which, the work is to be done.

I [illegible] reserved. The city reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids.

J. S. LITHGOW, Mayor.

Mayor's office, April [illegible]. dtd.

CINCINNATI CARDS.

Broadway Exchange Restaurant,

PEIPENBRING & STEINHILBER, Propr's,

Northeast corner Broadway and Columbia sts.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SLEEPING ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT Meals, on the European plan. Every variety of Game, Fish and Oysters in season.

Splendid Billiard Saloon with the most Improved Tables.

This Hotel is located near the Steamboat Landing and principal Railroad Ticket Offices, a great convenience to the traveling public. apl1 1m*

MOORES & CO.,

Importers and dealers in

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Harness, Skirting & Bridle Leather

And wholesale manufacturers of

SADDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, &c.

89 Main st., Cincinnati.

R. B. MOORES, H. A. PERKINS,
S. C. SMITH, C. B. [illegible].
ap12 1m

GAYLORD, SON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Boiler, Sheet, Round and Square Iron,

Boiler Rivets and Iron Cotton Ties.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

MAKE A SPECIALITY OF BOILER PLATE in the manufacture of which they have been engaged over thirty years, making our own charcoal blooms, giving to the advantage of a uniform quality. Orders solicited. ap12 1m

D. HARPER & SONS,

Commission Merchants

NO. 86 WEST FRONT STREET,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FILLING orders for Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. apl1 1m

A. M. THORNTON. WM. E. CRANE.

THORNTON, CRANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IN

Flour, Grain, Pork, Lard, Seeds, &c.

NO. 53 WEST FRONT STREET,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

apl6 1m

ING. DUBOIS. W. R. WILLIAMS. JAS. AUGUR

DUBOIS & AUGUR,

Commission Merchants,

NO. 87 SECOND STREET,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FILLING orders for Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. apl6 1m

OIL.

C. & T. WANN.

Manufacturers of

LARD OIL,

Commission Merchants,

Wholesale Dealers in and Agents for

OTHER OILS

Of Standard Brands, Salt, Licorice Paste, Provisions, Lard, &c. "C. & T. Wann's Extra Family Lard."

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Railways supplied with Oils, Tallow, Grease, &c. apl 1m

DICKINSON, PRICE & BISHOP,

Wholesale dealers in

HATS, CAPS,

STRAW GOODS,

AND

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS,

102 AND 104 PEARL STREET,

North side, bet. Race and Vine,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Orders solicited. apl 1m

WM. GLENN & SONS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

6,000 BAGS GOOD TO PRIME RIO COFfee;
500 bags Old Gov't Java Coffee;
100 bags Ceylon Coffee;
1,500 bbls Hard Refined Sugars;
2,500 bbls Soft White Refined Sugars;
1,000 bbls Yellow Refined Sugars;
1,500 packages Green and Black Teas;
Also a large stock of other staple goods, all for sale at lowest rates.
apl 1m WM. GLENN & SONS.

LAW CARDS.

SELBY HARNEY,

Attorney at Law,

No. 11 Court Place,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ALL LAW BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDed to, and the best of references given.
ja21 eod3m&w3m

WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON,

Attorney at Law,

Louisville, Ky.

OFFICE OVER LOUISVILLE SAVINGS INstitution, Fifth street, near Main. mr24 3m

H. K. READ, BRYAN H. ALLEN,
Elizabethtown. Of Lexington, Ky.

READ & ALLEN,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

Office on Sixth street, next door to the City Court-Room. mr14 3m

A. HARDING. D. T. TOWLES. J. HARDING.

HARDING, TOWLES & HARDING,

Attorneys at Law,

GREENSBURG, KY.

WILL PRACTICE AS PARTNERS IN THE counties of Green, Taylor, &c., and will attend promptly to all business confided to them. fe15 3m

TO THE LADIES.

GEO. H. REED & CO.'S

LIQUID

DOMESTIC DYES.

WILL NOT FREEZE.

Patented October 17th, 1865.

THE CONSTANT DEMAND WE HAVE HAD for LIQUID DYES has induced us to put up a complete line of

40 Shades, all Liquids,

Which will recommend themselves to every one who has ever used Liquid Dyes for

Brilliancy of Color,

Simplicity of Use,

Certainty of Satisfaction.

Complete directions for use with every package.

Use the Best Article.

See certificates from eminent Chemists, on each package

Samples actually dyed with each of the colors on silk and woolen, may be seen at the Drug Stores.

Sold Everywhere.

If you desire to insure GOOD COLORS, inquire for REED'S DOMESTIC DYES, and take no other kind.

GEO. H. REED & CO., Boston,

MANUFACTURERS.

For sale by Druggists everywhere. fe2 eod3m

PATENT EXPANDED

STAR COLLAR.

THIS COLLAR, SHOWING A SPACE FOR the cravat,

EXCELS ALL OTHERS

by [illegible] its shape and weight and the exquisite whiteness of the paper.

HILL BROS. & CO.,
Central street, Boston,
Proprietors.

The trade supplied at Boston prices by
CAMBRIDGE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
227 Main st., opposite Louisville Hotel,
fe25 eod3m Louisville, Ky.

LADIES' PAPER COLLARS.

LOCKWOOD'S CELEBRATED CLOTH LINED Ladies' Paper Collars, Byron and Chokers; Lockwood's Cloth-lined Paper Cuffs for Ladies and Gents;

Chicago Manufacturing Company Ladies' Patent Enameled Collars and Cuffs.

The trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by
CAMBRIDGE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
227 Main st., opposite Louisville Hotel,
fe25 eod3m Louisville, Ky.

Patent Reversible Enameled Water-Proof Paper Collar,

Patented Feb. 7, 1865.

THE BEST ENAMELED COLLAR MADE, containing no poisonous material, and warranted perspiration-proof.

MARCH & BROS., PIERCE & CO.,
Winthrop square, Boston,
Selling Agents.

The trade supplied at Boston prices by
CAMBRIDGE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
227 Main st., opposite Louisville Hotel,
fe25 eod3m Louisville, Ky.

Hay, Corn and Oats.

1000 BALES PRIME TIMOTHY HAY;
500 bags mixed and yellow Corn;
100 bags prime white Corn;
500 bags prime white Oats;
200 bags prime black Seed Oats; for sale by
apl2 6t SMITH & STURGEON, 16 Wall st.

ASTROLOGY, &C.

ASTROLOGY!

LOOK OUT! GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!!

YOUNG LEONIDAS,

The Great and Real Astrologist.

$1,000 TO ANY ONE WHO WILL EQUAL Professor Leonidas in his profession. The never failing Professor Leonidas is the best, he succeeds when all others have failed. All who are in trouble—all who have been unfortunate—all whose fond hopes have been disappointed, crushed, and blasted—and all who have been trifled with by quack fortune tellers and other humbugs, fly to him for advice and satisfaction in LOVE AFFAIRS. HE NEVER FAILS. He shows you the LIKENESS OF YOUR FUTURE WIFE and HUSBAND or absent friend. He guides the single to a happy marriage, and the married he makes happy. His aid and advice has been solicited in innumerable instances, and are standing test monials of his skill in occult science. It is well known to the public at large that he was the first and only one in America that showed the likeness in reality, and he certainly is the only one now which reveals the future correctly by Egyptian, Persian and Arabian oracles, which can be tested by thousands, both married and single, who daily and eagerly visit him. To all in business his advice is invaluable. He can foretell with the greatest certainty the result of all commercial business transactions. Professor Leonidas is a bona fide that all can depend on, Astrologer. He is the greatest Astrologer of the nineteenth century. It is this well known fact that causes general and illiterate people to copy his advertisements and try to imitate him all over the country. Professor Leonidas is the seventh son of the seventh son for several hundred years, and was born with a natural gift of vision of light. He can foretell your very thought. Ladies one dollar, Gentlemen two dollars. Address Postoffice Box 181, Indianapolis, Ind., including the above fee. apl1 1m

PROFESSOR WARING,

The Great and Real Astrologer.

AS AN EVIDENCE HE HAS RECEIVED abundance of testimonials from persons residing in this city. The advice of this real Astrologer is based wholly on scientific principles, and he is never known to fail. Beware of fortune-telling trickery resorted to. The hand of fate has marked out the path of each individual, and the planets are hourly pointing out the path of each individual. Prof. Waring has a profound knowledge of the rules of the science of the stars, and can read the past, present and future happiness or misery of one's whole life and which the stars decree that nothing mortal ever knew before. With pleasure any undertaking. In causing speedy marriages and bringing those separated together he never fails. He describes the intended husband or wife; tells the very day you marry. He shows your absent friends, your future husband or wife. He also describes your friends, points out your enemies, and warns you of all future danger. Good luck, the best of health, long life and prosperity to all who consult him.

The brilliant and wide spread reputation of Prof. Waring as a true and great Astrologer is but the flattering success which has attended him on every hand. From the learned and from the unlearned, from the rich and from the poor, he has received the highest commendations, flattering to himself and to his great knowledge of the rules of the science. Advertising nothing but what he can fully perform, pledges his reputation to give perfect satisfaction to every one.

Office 41 Green street, corner of Second. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Consultation fee—Ladies $1 50; Gentlemen $2. Those at a distance may send their age and $2 and address Box 726, Louisville P. O., and will get in return the outlines of their whole life, together with answered questions. apl1 tf

N. B.

MRS. DR. REIS CLAIRVOYANT PHYSIcian, Healing by laying on hands. All diseases that human nature is heir to treated with great success by her magnetic mesmeric gifts. This kindly disposed lady, aided by some ferry controlling spirits, and when in trance state, gives the latest news of the past, present and future and can give the exact likeness of your future companion or lover. In all love affairs she is the best counsel that can be had. Her scheme of winning the most reclines of humanity never fails. Preston street cars run within a few steps of her office, now located on Gray street, first cottage above Preston, north side. No. 151. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. apl1 tf

DISSOLUTIONS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF MENDEL & KELLY WAS this day dissolved by mutual consent, Julius Mendel retiring from the firm as he is going to Europe. The business will be conducted as heretofore by Isaac W. Kelly and Augustine De Rose, under the style of KELLY & DE ROSE, at the old stand, No. 138 Third st., bet Jefferson and Green.

JULIUS MENDEL,
ISAAC W. KELLY.

Louisville, April 14th, 1866. apl5 3*

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 14th, 1866.

RUTHERFORD & CO. DRY GOODS MERchants, Fourth street, have dissolved business, dating from January 8th, 1866. Either of the firm will settle in all matters of [illegible] old firm.

RUTHERFORD & CO.

JAMES RUTHERFORD, ONE OF THE LATE firm, will continue the business at the old stand, in [illegible], thanks to his old [illegible] favors in the past, he hopes [illegible] purchasing and pledges himself to sell as cheap as any in the city. Buying goods for cash, of course can sell as cheap as any one. Respectfully,

JAMES RUTHERFORD, 18 Fourth st.,
apl1 tf bet. Market and Jefferson.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between BIERMAN, EPSTEIN, RAU & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 4th inst., Mr. Morris Epstein withdrawing from the firm. The business will be continued at the old stand No. 84 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market, under the name and style of Bierman, Epstein & Rau. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle, as indebted to the old business must be closed up.

apl2 1m BIERMAN, EPSTEIN & RAU.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed administrator of William Burkhardt, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the deceased to present them properly authenticated for payment. HENRY BURKHARDT,
se2 tf Adm'r of Wm. Burkhardt, dec'd.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF W. & H. BURKHARDT IS DISsolved by the death of William Burkhardt, which occurred on the 12th inst. The survivor, Henry Burkhardt, continues the business from the 1st Sept. 13th, on his own name, and assuming the surviving partner will close up the business of the late firm, at the same house they occupied, on Main st., between Fifth and Sixth. HENRY BURKHARDT.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 21st, 1865. se22 tf

COPARTNERSHIPS.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of the wholesale and retail DRY GOODS business, at the old stand, Nos 1 and 11 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., under the style and firm of S. BARKER & CO., to date from March 1st, 1866.

S. BARKER,
J. H. MIDDLETON,
B. C. BARKER,
JAS. OWEN.

Louisville, Ky., March 9th, 1866. mr11 1*

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, dating from January 1st, 1866, to conduct a Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, under the firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., and have taken the warehouses on Wall street heretofore occupied by H. D. Newcomb & Bro.

H. D. NEWCOMB,
GEORGE C. BUCHANAN,
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB.

Louisville, Jan. 9th, 1866—tf

MRS. A. URIG

WOULD INFORM HER CUSTOMERS AND the public generally that she has, in connection with her well known Variety Store, on Market st., south side, second door [illegible] Second street, secured the sole agency for the city, of

S. P. BORDEN'S EXCELSIOR BRAIDING AND EMBROIDERY STAMPING BLOCKS,

And she is enabled to supply the trade with the latest and best patterns.

Also in full supply of embroidery materials.

Stamping done in the best manner. Stamped goods wholesale and retail. Orders from the country promptly filled. apl2 1m

HAVE YOU NOTICED THIS?

CRICHTON'S O. K. REMEDY.

WE AGAIN CALL ATTENTION TO THIS valuable medicine for the radical cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Chronic Diseases of the Bladder. Persons of the highest respectability are now using this wonderful medicine with the greatest success. It is truly a combination of a high order. Depot R. MACREADY & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Cincinnati. apl2 1m

NOTICE

THANKFUL TO THE CITIZENS OF LOUISville and the trading public generally, for the liberal patronage here of [illegible] extended, we take this method of informing them that we have taken the

Livery and Sale Stables,

On the south side of Jefferson street, above Preston, recently occupied by Thos. Batman, better known as the old stand of J. L. Walker, where we will attend to the business in all its various branches, with promptness and dispatch, and hope to meet our old friends and as many new ones as are pleased to favor us with their patronage. Especial attention given to purchase [illegible] sale and forwarding stock, horses, mules, &c. We wish to purchase now, mules, horses and mares, to fill orders. GRAN. S. ROBERTSON, M. S. DERONEY.
apl 1m

ROBERT BIGGS,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER,

No. 76 south side Green,

Above Third street.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF the most experienced workmen, I am prepared to introduce Water, Gas or Steam Pipes into buildings in a superior and durable manner.

On hand a supply of

GAS FIXTURES, GAS SHADES, BATH TUBS, WASHSTANDS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, HOSE PLUGS, GUM HOSE and BRASS WORK.

Old Fixtures recut and rebronzed. ap7 2m

JOHN BEHA,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Bridles, Harness

COLLARS, TRUNKS, &c.

No. 6 Market street, bet. First and Second.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
ap4 1m

ARRIVED.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, and Linen Ducks of every description, just selected from the choicest stocks in the Eastern markets, all of which the subscriber is prepared to make to order in the most approved taste and fashion.

JOHN L. ANDERSON,

Merchant Tailor,

mr27 1m 65 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

THOS. & WM. MAIZE,

Real Estate Agents,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

No. 245 Main street, over Citizens' Bank

Refer to Merchants and Bankers of Louisville.
mr8 3m

Notice.

BANK OF LOUISVILLE, April 7th, 1866.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF LOUISVILLE are hereby notified that an election for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House in this city, on Monday, May 7th.

ap7 1m CHARLES TILDEN, Cashier.

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE REBUILDing of the Courthouse, at Athens, Limestone county, Ala., will be received by the Probate Judge of said county, until the 5th day of May, 1866, upon a plan and specification which can be examined at the Probate office in said town.

apl6 12t JOHN R. McCLELLAN, Judge P. C.

L. STRAUS. T. H. HYMAN.

STRAUS & HYMAN,

(Successors to Collis Ormsby,)

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

135 MAIN STREET,

ja26 deod&wam bet. Fourth and Bullitt sts.

PETROLEUM.

OIL WELL

TOOLS AND MACHINERY

I AM MANUFACTURING AND KEEP CONstantly on hand, Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Boring Tools, and other machinery used in boring for Oil and Salt.

JULIUS BARBAROUX,

Hydraulic Foundery and Machine Shop,

ja21 dtf Louisville, Ky.

HOTELS.

PHŒNIX HOTEL,

Northwest corner Main and Ninth sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECENTLY purchased and newly furnished the above Hotel, are now ready for the entertainment of guests. Being located within one square of all the Tobacco Warehouses, it presents greater facilities to the planter than any other house in the city. The bar is constantly furnished with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

J. H. McLEARY,
R. W. RONALD.

apl1 d&w2m

ORMSBY HOUSE,

Main street, between Fourth and Fifth,

LOUISVILLE KY.

THE ONLY HOUSE IN THE CITY KEPT ON the European plan. Rooms and meals furnished at moderate rates. Day boarders solicited. Bill of fare 25 per cent. less than any first class house in the city. apl1 1m

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

(Most centrally located.)

IN UNEXCEPTIONABLE THOROUGH REPAIR.

STOCKTON & CO.

JOHN T. COX, Chief Clerk. ap7

STACEY HOUSE

Nashville, Tennessee.

THIS HOUSE IS JUST COMPLETED, AND will be formally opened to the public on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1865.

It was built with a full view to comfort and convenience of the guests of the house. It contains all the modern improvements of a first-class hotel, and will be so kept.

J. EDWARD STACEY,
dc8 tf Proprietor.

FOUNDERIES.

LOUISVILLE

Architectural Foundery,

AND

ORNAMENTAL IRON-WORKS,

Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Green street, between Second and Third,

MANUFACTURE OF ALL KINDS OF IRON FRONTS, COLUMNS, CORNICES, Building and other Castings, Water Pipes, Cast and Wrought Iron Railing, Verandahs, Balconies and general building work.

Particular attention given to Burglar and Fire-proof Safes, Bank Vaults, Doors and Jail Work.

Pattern Books sent on request.

Wanted—OLD CAST SCRAP.

F. W. MERZ,

Green st., bet. Second and Third,
de25 3m Louisville, Ky.

DENTISTRY.

DR. YATES'

STEAM DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,

105 Second st., bet. Market and Jefferson,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVING introduced steam in my Laboratory, I will be able to make the best quality of Teeth at the following low prices:

Upper or lower sets of Teeth $15 to $20. Teeth inserted on gold and silver proportionately low. Teeth filled with silver $2, gold $2. Teeth extracted without pain (new process), $1 00. All work warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge. Call and examine specimens. N. B.—Best Tooth Paste in use sold by DR. YATES, at office, 105 Second street. mr7 3m

Dental Notice.

I HAVE REMOVED MY OFFICE TO No. 170 Fifth street, opposite Cathedral, until further notice. apl 3tf W. B. GATES.

CRYSTAL PALACE BUILDINGS,

Northeast corner Fifth and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

HAVING REMOVED OUR COMMERCIAL College into the upper stairs of this building, where we have secured a large and handsome suite of rooms, and at much expense had them magnificently furnished, we are now prepared for the reception of students. Our rooms are commodious, central and easy of access, as the cars run near by or within two squares of them.

We hope our friends will bear with the slight inconvenience consequent upon our removal, and since we are re-established below their patronage upon the institution which has benefitted them so much, as we are determined to maintain our preeminence as

The Commercial College

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

Our Course of Instruction and our facilities for imparting it are not surpassed by any Commercial College in the United States, and our students, now numbered by the hundred and thousand, occupy the most responsible positions in the city as book keepers and business men, and are lasting testimonials of our ability and perseverance.

Our Course of Instruction

Embraces all that is taught in the best Commercial Colleges viz: BOOK-KEEPING by DOUBLE and SINGLE ENTRY, as practiced by the most skillful accountants, and as applied to MERCHANDISING, STEAMBOATING, RAILROADING, BANKING, COMMISSION and MANUFACTURING, taken from a variety of text books; COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, including business and Commercial Arithmetic, from the most select authors; PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP and COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

For the thorough course of instruction in Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship and Commercial Correspondence, time unlimited, with the privilege of review free of charge ... $50 00
Cost of Books and Stationery about ... 15 00
For Penmanship and Arithmetic alone, per month, during the day ... 10 00
Per Quarter of three months same ... 25 00
For the same at night per month ... 8 00
Per quarter of three months ... 20 00

Hours of Instruction.

From 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.; from 2 to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 10 at night.

SPECIAL WRITING CLASSES ALWAYS IN SESSION.

College open throughout the entire year and no vacation.

For further particulars call at the College rooms, or address W. A. MYERS, Pres.

fe13 2m

Notions,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

AND

WHITE GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE.

HAYS, CROSS & CO.,

No 190 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE stock of

Hosiery, Gloves

CLOCKS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS,

Baskets, Toys, Soaps, Perfumeries, &c.

To which they respectfully invite the attention of city and country dealers.

R. R. HAYS,
A. E. CROSS,
S. H. BOLES. mr7 2m

W. H. STOKES. J. P. MARSHALL. B. F. CHASE.

W. H. STOKES & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

SADDLERY HARDWARE

AND

COACH MATERIALS,

178 Main Street, bet. Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Orders promptly filled at Eastern prices.
apl 1m

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER

Life Insurance Company,

161 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
B. F. JOHNSON, Vice President.
GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

THE BUSINESS OF THIS COMPANY BEING mutual, the profits are divided among the policy holders.

The dividend of returned premiums declared January 1st, 1866, was 50 per cent.

The dividends payable in cash or added to policy or applied to the reduction of premium notes.

Ten year non-forfeiting Life and Endowment Policies issued.

M. A. HUSTON, Local Agent.
FRANK A. SMITH, Kentucky State Agent,
127 northwest corner Fourth and Main sts.,
ap5 7m Louisville, Ky.

Merchants' Insurance Co.,

OF LOUISVILLE.

Capital Stock ... $500,000
Paid In and Secured ... 100,000

DIRECTORS.

JOHN M. ROBINSON, THOMAS J. TAPP,
JOHN H. THOMAS, A. A. GORDON,
EDWARD WILDER, JOHN T. MOORE.

H. C. CARUTH, PRESIDENT,
JOHN BARBEE, SECRETARY.

Office over No 245 north side Main street, between Sixth and Seventh.

MARINE, INLAND, TRANSPORTATION, and Fire Risks, taken at current rates. apl 3m

A. H. L.

American

HORSE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office—77½ Fourth st., up-stairs.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO insure Live Stock of all kinds against death and theft, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

T. T. SHREVE, R. TRABELOOD,
H. G. ELY, JAS F. BUCKNER,
C. U. SHREVE, J. R. GRIFFIN.

OFFICERS.

T. T. SHREVE, President.
R. TRABELOOD, Vice President.
J. R. GRIFFIN, Treasurer.
O. T. WARD, Secretary.
E. P. WILSON. mr15 d&wlm

COAL AND LUMBER.

JAS. N. KELLOGG, Agent,

DEALER IN

PITTSBURG COAL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Corner Seventh and Main streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

At W. B. Gray's Agricultural Warehouse.

mr18

FULTS, JAMES & CO.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

BEST QUALITY OF

Pittsburg Coal.

OFFICE ON MARKET STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh, at Bowser & Fults' old stand. Scales on the river, near First. Orders by railroad and country wagons solicited. au2 tf

OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR,

Successors to Jos. Robb.

DEALERS IN

Pittsburg and Peytona Cannel Coal.

And Sole Agents for the

POMEROY COAL.

ORDERS FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE COALS respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the lowest market prices. Constantly on hand a good supply of Peytona Cannel and Peacock Pomeroy COAL, which, for kitchen, parlor or chamber use, has no superior.

OFFICE 84 Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson, at Robb's old stand, and 222 southwest corner of Brook and Market streets. my23 dtf

FOR THE BEST QUALITY OF

PITTSBURG COAL,

CALL ON

N. W. HUGHES,

NO. 169 EAST SIDE FOURTH STREET, BET. Main and the river. All orders for railroad cars and wagons promptly attended to. fe2 dtf

PIANOS.

PIANOS,

ANOTHER INSTRUMENTS AT LOW GOLD prices. D. P. FAULDS,
apl No. 79 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

J. HINZEN. H. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

American Organs,

THE BEST MADE IN THE MARKET.

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
apl6 d3m&w3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

LAKE ICE.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

L. R. FIGG,

Wholesale and retail dealer in

NORTHERN CRYSTAL LAKE ICE.

I WOULD SAY TO THE CITIZENS OF LOUisville and vicinity that I have received a full supply of NORTHERN LAKE ICE for the present season, and also have on hand a large supply of home-made Ice, and believe they make their contracts for Ice they will do well to call on me as I am prepared to supply them as cheap as any Ice Merchant in the market, and a full supply guaranteed during the season. Office, Second street, between Market and Jefferson, west side.

L. R. FIGG

H. W. WALTON. C. I. WALTON.

WALTON & BROTHER,

Direct Importers and Dealers in

English & French China,

BOHEMIAN, FRENCH & AMERICAN

GLASSWARE,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Silverware,

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS & CLOCKS,

Steamboat, Hotel and House

FURNISHING GOODS,

Looking Glasses,

NOTIONS, &C.,

141, north side Main street,

Between Fourth and Fifth

Louisville, Ky.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERchants Hotel proprietors, Steamboat owners and Housekeepers to our large and well assorted stock of goods, which we are determined to sell as low as any house East or West. We have now on hand a full stock, and will be constantly receiving additions thereto throughout the season of the following goods: Plain White, Gold Band and richly decorated French China Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets; Ironstone China, and common Earthenware in great variety. Also a very large and complete assortment of Bohemian, French and American Glassware. Our stock of Silverware is also very complete, consisting of rich Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Butter, Pie and Fish Knives. We also have a full stock of Table Cutlery, Pocket Cutlery, Britannia Ware, Japanned Ware, Looking Glasses, Lamps, Chandeliers, House, Steamboat and Hotel Furnishing Goods in endless variety. We have added to our former business a complete retail department for the accommodation of our rapidly increasing city trade. We invite all our friends and the public generally to call and examine our stock, as we feel confident that with our increased facilities for doing business we can offer superior inducements to all in want of goods in our line to buy of us. Goods delivered to hotels, steamboats and private families in any part of the city or forwarded free of charge.

WALTON & BROTHER,
fe13 2m 141 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 21, 1866.

AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION OF a President and twelve Directors, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES TRABUE, President.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Gay, H. D. Newcomb, Wm. Garvin,
J. B. Wilder, Geo. W. Morris, J. S. Lithgow,
Jno. B. Smith, John White, Jos. P. Torbitt,
Wm. Hughes, Jas. S. Phelps, W. G. Anderson.

The RETURN PREMIUMS declared semi-annually and PAID by this Company to their marine customers since March 1st, 1858, average 10 PER CENT. All marine Insurers with the Company are equally interested in the profits, whether stockholders or not, without any responsibility whatever. Rates as low as charged by any good Company.

apl1m R. A. BROWINSKI, Sec'y.

WILSON & PETER'S

FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

For Cakes, Sauces, Pies, Ice Cream, &c.

LEMON,
VANILLA,
RASPBERRY,
STRAWBERRY,
PINEAPPLE,
PEACH,
CELERY.

These flavoring extracts are made at our

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS,

And are warranted equal to any in the market.

ap6 3m WILSON, PETER & CO.

SOUTHERN CARDS.

SHROPSHIRE, HENDERSON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Galveston, Texas.

HAVING ASSOCIATED OURSELVES TOgether for the purpose of doing a General Commission business, we take this method of making it known to our friends and the public. Special attention will be given to Purchase, Sale and Shipment of Cotton, Wool, Hides, &c., and long experience in Dry Goods and General Merchandise will enable us to handle consignments in this department to the best advantage. We will make advances on consignments for sale or shipment. Consignments will be closed at Auction when desired, by a member of the firm, who has much experience in the Auction business.

J. H. SHROPSHIRE,
Late of Lexington, Ky.
WM. HENDERSON,
Late of New Orleans, La.
J. H. SIMPSON,
Late of Alexandria, Va.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION—H. B. Hill, Cashier Northern Bank; D. H. Davies and Geo. S. Allison, Louisville, Ky. mr24 3w

B. A. PRATTE. J. F. EDWARDS. F. O. RUDY.

PRATTE, EDWARDS & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

Atlanta, Georgia.

REFERENCES—J. H. Lindenberger, Cashier Merchants' Bank, Louisville; J. B. Bowles, President Bank of Louisville; Brandeis & Crawford, Brady & Davis, Louisville; Von Phul, Waters & Co., L. A. Benoist & Co., Bankers, B. A. January, James H. Lucas, Banker, St. Louis; R. M. Bishop & Co., Cincinnati; Halliday Bros., Cairo, Ills.; E. M. Bruce & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Galbraith, Stewart & Co., Memphis, Tenn. ja17 3m

E. H. FAIRCHILD, } New Orleans. { VERHOFF BROS.,
J. W. BINGHAM, } { Louisville, Ky.

FAIRCHILD, VERHOFF & BINGHAM,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 82 MAGAZINE ST.,

ja27 3m NEW ORLEANS.

B. J. WILSON, Formerly of Ala. } W. G. SHACKELFORD, Formerly of Charleston, S. C.
DR. M. A. SHACKELFORD, of Georgia.

WILSON, SHACKELFORD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

General Produce Agents,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Consignments Solicited.

REFERENCES—Hon. J. T. Hellin, Selma, Ala.; Thurber & Co., Mobile, Ala.; H. Tompkins & Co., French & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Austell, Pres. First National Bank Atlanta, Gamble & Sterling, Atlanta; Berry, Jones & Co., Rome, Ga.; Tapp, Kennedy & Walsh, Louisville, Ky. ja12 3m

HARLOW J. PHELPS, S. B. BUCKNER,
Of New Orleans. Of Kentucky.

HARLOW J. PHELPS & CO.,

Cotton Factors

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 142 GRAVIER STREET,

Bet. Camp and St. Charles,

de16 6m NEW ORLEANS.

M. W. & J. H. JOHNSON,

Wholesale Grocery and Produce

Commission Merchants,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Warren, Mitchell & Co., Hutchings, Duncan & Co., Louisville, Ky.
McFerran & Menefee, Gano, Parsons & Co., Cincinnati.

Solicit consignments of produce generally.
ja23 3m*

W. JAMES JOHNSON, T. T. WRIGHT,
Formerly of Louisville, Ky. Of steamer High-Flyer

JOHNSON & WRIGHT,

Steamboat Agents,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants

AND

Wharfboat Proprietors.

Office—No. 263 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

AGENTS FOR—Merchants' and Peoples' Line St. Louis and New Orleans Packets; Memphis and Louisville Packets; Memphis and Vicksburg Packets. Also for White, Arkansas and Yazoo river Packets. Goods consigned to "our care" will be forwarded promptly. no25 ly

YILMAN LEAK & SON,

General Commission Merchants,

90 Commerce st., Montgomery, Ala.

STORAGE AND SALES OF CONSIGNMENTS solicited fe21 3m

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND DEALERS IN

Tobaccos and Cigars,

DYE-STUFFS,

Perfumery,

AND

GLASSWARE.

WE HAVE REMOVED TO OUR NEW AND spacious Warehouse (marble front), which we have erected on the

North side of Main street,

Nearly Opposite the Louisville Hotel,

One door below the corner of Sixth,

Where we have opened an entirely new stock of Goods, and offer them to the trade, together with

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

A varied assortment of

Druggists' Fancy Goods,

Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco,

Comprising the most complete assortment in one house in this country, all of which we shall offer at manufacturers' and less than manufacturers' prices. fe17 6m

COLORADO

GOLD MINES.

BOOKS WILL BE OPENED ON THE 15th inst., at the office of the Hope Insurance Co., No 77½ Fourth street, to receive subscriptions to the Louisville Gold Mining Company. Those who wish to invest in stock should call early on seeing this notice or the opportunity may pass by for obtaining stock that is believed will be more than quadrupled very soon in value.

The organization under a liberal charter, together with satisfactory evidences, and facts touching these Gold Mines, may be ascertained from the directors, and parties who have been working the Mines for over four years, by calling at the above office.

OFFICERS:

T. T. SHREVE, President.
R. C. HILL, Vice President and Supt.
D. G. ELY, Secretary and Treasurer.
mr15 tf

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

J. A. ISERT,

SOUTH SIDE MARKET STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third, No. 64, is just in receipt of a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes for Spring and Summer

Also, a choice stock of Ladies' Gaiters and Shoes, and Children's Boots and Shoes, from the best manufacturers East. He keeps the regular custom-made Philadelphia Gaiters. Special attention given to custom work. Thanking his old customers and the public generally for the liberal support heretofore extended him, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same. Call and examine goods. mr25 tf

Saddlery, Harness & Trunks.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTfully call the attention of his friends and the public to his large and well assorted stock of

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.,

Manufactured under my own supervision, warranted to give satisfaction, as cheap as such goods can be bought in the Union. I would call attention to my superior

Morgan or Texas Saddle.

JOHN M. MYERS,
Successor to C. Froat,
Third st., bet. Market and Main,
Sign of the Golden Saddle,
mr9 3m Louisville, Ky.
[Journal and Courier copy.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

94 Broadway and 6 Wall st., New York,

Dealers in Government and other Securities.

Interest allowed on Deposits of Coin and Currency, and particular attention given to the Accounts of Country Banks and bankers. fe7 3m

Hides, &c.

FOR SALE—
5,000 dry salted city butcher Hides;
1,500 green salted " "
75,000 lbs Beef Cracklings;
50 bbls Tanners' Oil.

The highest price paid for Hides, Tallow and Grease. JAMES A. HOLT,
No. 18 Second st., bet. Main and the river.
Storage can be had in cellar and upper floors of store. [illegible]

COMMISSION.

WM. E. MILTON,

Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANT,

Second street, bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AUTHORIZED AGENT FOR CHILDERS, Tarleton & Co., of New Orleans, and will make cash advances of consignments to them. apl 1m

HAVING PURCHASED THE BUSINESS stand of Messrs. John Christy & Co., we, the undersigned, will continue the general Produce and Commission Business at No. 24 Fourth street, bet. Main and the river. EHRICH & CHAPPELL.

WILL H. EHRICH. GEO. N. CHAPPELL.

EHRICH & CHAPPELL,

Successors to John Christy & Co.,

Hay, Grain & General Produce Dealers

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 24 Fourth st., bet. Main and River,

apl 1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

N. SMITH. W. L. MURPHY.

N. SMITH & CO.,

Successors to N. & W. J. Smith,

Have removed to No. 3 west side Main street, bet. First and Second.

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN

Fine Bourbon Whisky and Groceries of all Kinds.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED, AND SOUTHern order for plantation supplies promptly attended to. Liberal advances made on consignments. mr29 3m

LOVING, M'GOODWIN & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 221 Main st., bet. Eighth and Ninth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVING FORMED A PARTNERSHIP AS Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants under the above firm name, we have recently purchased a choice stock of Goods, in New York, Boston and Baltimore; and as we bought during the recent decline in gold, we are prepared to supply the retail trade on the most reasonable terms. We will be pleased to see our friends, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. All orders promptly attended to.

H. V. LOVING,
J. H. McGOODWIN,
J. H. GRAHAM,
Jal8 d2m Formerly of Bowlinggreen, Ky.

MELVIN RHORER,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

Merchant,

And dealer in

Grain, Hay, Flour and Produce,

No. 12 Fourth st., bet. Main and River.

Particular attention paid to the forwarding of all kinds of Goods. Orders solicited for the purchase of supplies of any description. fe6

J. J. PORTER, Louisville; F. K. FAIRFAX, Louisville; J. W. AKIN, Natchez, Miss.

PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

Cotton, Produce & Provision Brokers,

N. S. Main, bet. Eighth and Ninth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Extra Facilities for Purchase of Plantation Supplies.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON COTTON Tobacco, Bacon, Pork, Flour, Lard, Wheat, Petroleum, &c., shipped to us or our friends, GOODMAN & MERRILL, 36 New Street, New York.
Jal9 3m

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COpartnership under the style of T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS., for the purpose of transacting a General Commission business, to date from Feb. 1, 1866.

T. L. JEFFERSON,
J. F. JEFFERSON,
H. T. JEFFERSON.

T. L. JEFFERSON, J. F. JEFFERSON, H. T. JEFFERSON.

T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS.,

General Commission Merchants

Northwest corner Main and First sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THE SALE of Flour, Grain, Meal and Hemp. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. fe15 1y

T. H. ELLIOTT, S. B. HENDERSON,
Christian county, Ky. East Tenn.
J. S. ELLIOTT,
Montgomery county, Tenn.

ELLIOTT & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 291 Main st., bet. Seventh & Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES—Phelps, Caldwell & Co., A. H. Redford, Louisville, Ky.; Crutcher & Chesnut, Clarksville, Tenn.; R. H. Glover, Calhoon, Ky.; J. H. Ao't & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; T. W. Fennining, Augusta, Ga. fe21 3m

H. D. NEWCOMB, GEO. C. BUCHANAN,
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB.

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

84 Wall street,

ja16 tf LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. C. HALL. J. S. LONG.

HALL & LONG,

Cotton & Tobacco Factors,

General Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS, BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE, WHISKY, &C.,

No. 19 West Main street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNments to us or our friends in New York or New Orleans. de5 tf

ROBERT A. NEWHOUSE,

(SUCCESSOR TO JOHN B. SMITH.)

Sole Agent for

Ohio River Salt Co.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Ohio River and West Virginia Salt,

29 Third st., bet. Main and River,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, April 2, 1866.

IN RETIRING FROM THE SALT BUSINESS, I take great pleasure in recommending my successor, Mr. Robert A. Newhouse, who has been associated with me for a number of years, to my friends and customers, and hope the patronage so liberally extended to me will be [illegible] to him. apl 1m JOHN B. SMITH.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS THOROUGHLY every county in Kentucky and Tennessee for the following valuable Southern Histories:

1. Southern History of the War, by E. A. Pollard, in 4 volumes, now complete, with 20 splendid Steel Portraits, per vol ... $2 50
2. Southern Generals, 17 Steel Portraits, plain cloth ... 4 00
Southern Generals, half calf ... 6 00
3. Women of the South, cloth ... 3 50
Do do do morocco ... 5 00
4. Official Reports of Battles ... 3 00
5. Morgan and His Men, by Sallie Rochester Ford ... 2 00
6. Life of Stonewall Jackson ... 1 50

All the above Works are having an immense sale, and Agents now in the field are doing splendidly everywhere. Many are making from $5 to $20 per day. We want an agent for every town and county in Kentucky and Tennessee. Returned soldiers, ladies and others will find this a most profitable employment. Full particulars given by addressing A. H. REDFORD, Gen'l Agent for Kentucky and Tennessee. fe7 3m

LIPPMANN & ELLERY,

Bankers and Brokers,

29 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE following stocks:

American Express Co., National Express Co., Adams Express Co., National Bankers' Express Co., U. S. Express Co., Western Union Telegraph Co., Wells Fargo & Co., American Telegraph Co., Kinsley Express Co., U. S. Telegraph Co., Harnden Express Co., Russian American Telegraph Co., Southern Express Co., Insulated Telegraph Co., National Express and Transportation Co., Petroleum and Mining Shares, Government, State, Town and County Bonds.

Advances made on the above securities.

REFERENCES—Importers' & Traders' Bank; Hoyt, Sprague & Co.; Mechanics' Banking Association, Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co. mr1 1m

J. F. MEEK,

SENIOR PARTNER OF THE LATE FIRM OF J. F. & B. F. MEEK, of Frankfort, Ky., has taken the store

No. 52 1-2 West Main st.,

Between Second and Third, South side,

Where he offers his services to the public as a repairer of fine

Watches, Chronometers and Clocks.

mr11 1m

INSANE ASYLUM.

St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane,

St. Louis, Mo.,

A PRIVATE INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED and conducted by the Sisters of Charity; founded August 18th, 1858. The insane, epileptic, &c., of all denomination of both sexes, and from every State are admitted. For terms, &c., apply to the Sister Superior, or to Dr. J. K. BAUDUY, Attending Physician.

Black Wine-Bottles.

A LARGE LOT OF WINE-BOTTLES, 8 TO 1 gallon, best quality, for sale low.
ja8 tf WILSON & PETER.

Established in 1817.

THOS. E. WILSON. ARTHUR PETER. W. H. DILLINGHAM.

WILSON, PETER & CO.,

(Successors to Wilson Starbird & Smith.)

Wholesale Druggists,

AND IMPORTERS OF

FOREIGN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Glassware, Tobacco, Snuffs,

PERFUMERY, &C.

ap7 d&wtf Northeast corner Main and Fifth streets, Louisville, Ky.

MEDICAL.

LOUISVILLE MEDICAL

Formerly Dr. Jones'

DISPENSARY,

NO. 165 FIFTH ST., CORNER COURT PLACE, bet. Market and Jefferson, for the cure of special diseases. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis treated and cured with pleasant, reliable and infallible remedies. Dr. WHITE, the well known on syphilis, is ever ready to try his skill on the above diseases, which most and will yield to his remedies as by magic. A perfect cure guaranteed in every case.

Gonorrhea cured in a few days without the use of painful remedies. Recent cases of gonorrhea cured for $5. Recent cases of primary syphilis $10. And all chronic cases treated at the above low rates.

Medicine furnished in all cases. All business and correspondence strictly private. Seminal Weakness with Nocturnal Emissions, and all troubles arising from self-abuse treated and permanently cured in a short time.

A plain sign will be found over the door. All communications by mail or otherwise should be addressed to "Louisville Medical Dispensary, 165 Fifth street, bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky."

Office hours between 8 A. M. and 9 P. M.

DR. A. B. WHITE,
ap5 tf Physician and Consulting Surgeon.

DR. GATES'

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

The oldest Dispensary in Louisville,

CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the celebrated Venereal Hospitals of London and Paris, for the cure of PRIVATE DISEASES.

Those afflicted with any disease of a private nature, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary or Secondary Syphilis, and who wish to be cured speedily and permanently, will save time, money and suffering, by calling at or addressing as above. Dr. Gates' Dispensary.

Our system of treatment is the same as that followed at the world-renowned Venereal Hospitals of London and Paris; and our object is, in all cases, to eradicate the last vestige of the poisonous virus from the system, instead of drying it up for the moment and leaving disease to break out at some future time, as is the custom with so many practitioners.

Young, middle-aged, and old men, who by indulging in solitary habits, or excessive indulgence of the passions have produced seminal weakness, or a debility of the sexual organs in advance of their years, may be restored to their former health and vigor by making immediate application.

Those who have been under unsuccessful treatment are particularly requested to call, for we are able to cure you.

We *guarantee* a perfect and permanent cure in all cases we undertake, no matter who or what else has failed.

Persons at a distance may be successfully treated by mail, by giving us a full statement of their case.

Our Treatise, giving our theory, exposition and treatment of private diseases, with full symptom lists, sent to any address on receipt of one stamp to prepay postage.

Consultation free and confidential. Charges moderate. Secrecy inviolable.

Best quality of French Male Safes for sale; price 50 cents each, or $4 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.—We are agents for Mad. Caprani's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and one postage stamp.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.

Also, for M. La Croix's French Preventive Powders, for the prevention of conception. One box will last for years. Price by mail $2 and two postage stamps.

Office hours—8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M. DRS. H. G. MILLER & CO.,
Proprietors, northeast corner
mr25 tf Third and Market sts., up-stairs.

FOR

The Treatment of Private Diseases

A MEDICAL PAMPHLET, JUST PUBLISHed, containing 40 large pages and numerous engravings of the organs of both sexes in health and disease, treating on private diseases, gonorrhea, gleet, syphilis, stricture, diseases of the liver and kidneys; self-abuse, and the secret habits of both sexes, and their deplorable effects on both body and mind; diseases of females from girlhood to old age, intended as a warning and a guide for the young of both sexes, and those contemplating marriage; with the Author's new method of treatment, the most successful means of cure as shown by the report of cases; mailed under seal for 25 cents. Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery.

The CONSULTING SURGEON of this celebrated Dispensary, who is the Author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which it treats. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case.

TO LADIES.—A pamphlet of special importance to the married, price 25 cents; also, a little book of private advice to ladies, either married or single, price 15 cents, either sent in a sealed envelop on receipt of price.

Office Removed to 74 Green street, bet. Second and Third, near the Postoffice. Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential.

Caution.—We have no connection with the so-called "Louisville Medical Dispensary," opened in the rooms formerly occupied by us on Fifth street.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Address THE GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
ja30 tf Louisville, Ky.

NATURAL

IODIDES AND BROMIDES,

For the cure of

RHEUMATICS, TUBERCULOUS DISEASES; also for the cure of GLANDULAR, SCROFULOUS AND SKIN DISEASES.

STRUMATIC SALTS,

Produced from the wells of the

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HEALTHY, VIVIFYING AND STIMULATING influence of mineral waters used externally as baths, a well established fact; yet the action of such waters greatly varies with their composition. The above-named Strumatic Salts, used in solution in form of baths, and containing large quantities of Iodides and Bromides of Potassium with other salts such as Chloride of Magnesium, Iron, Potassium, and Sodium, constitute the most active agent in the cure of the above-named diseases. The Salt is to be used dissolved in warm water, as baths, or in the shape of applications of flannels moistened with the solution.

For sale at every respectable Drug Store.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.

WILSON & PETER, Louisville, Ky.,
Gen. Agents for Kentucky and Tennessee.

Also for sale at all of the Retail Drug Stores in the city. de20 6m

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WHOLESALE GROCER,

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Foreign Fruits,

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North side, between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

(Agent for the sale of the best brands of Copper-distilled Whisky.)

WHERE CAN BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES a large and well assorted stock of choice goods, embracing a greater variety than is usually kept in houses in this line of business here or elsewhere. City and country merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves before making their purchases. fe7 dy1

A RARE CHANCE

FOR ALL!

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BE SUITED AT low prices. Go to

J. H. MONTGOMERY'S STORE,

No. 99 Jefferson street,

As he intends to sell out his stock of Clothing AT COST. By the last of January when he intends to retire. Those in want of good clothes at a low price if they will call early and may be pleased. Call at J. H. Montgomery's and see him. Don't let such advantages of [illegible] pass without taking advantage of it. A large stock of Furnishing Goods on hand. Also a choice lot of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, from which we are prepared to order in the latest style and most approved manner. Call soon, as the goods are going fast at the prices that are asked. Now is the time. You can get cheap Clothing, which many will be glad to know where they can get good Clothes at a low figure. Business closes at 6 to 7. Overcoats at from $5 to $25, &c. Every article sold below the market prices. Go soon and often, as it may be long before you have the same chance.

Remember, J. H. MONTGOMERY'S,
de13 tf No. 99 Jefferson street.

SNODDY, JOHNSON & PARKER,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

35 Murray & 60 Church sts.

New York.

WM. E. SNODDY,
HENRY W. JOHNSON, }
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U. S. Bonded Warehouse,

FOR STORING

BOURBON,
ANDERSON,
WASHINGTON,
NELSON,

And other Copper Distilled Whiskies, in bond.

WARREN MITCHELL & CO.,
No. 11 West Main street,
ap bet. First and Second.

TRANSPORTATION.

Louisville & Nashville

RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
LOUISVILLE, April 6th, 1866.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 9TH, 1866, Trains will run as follows:

7:00 A. M. Daily Mail and Passenger Train for Nashville, Bowlinggreen and Glasgow, connecting at Horse Cave with stages for Burkesville; at Cave City with Stages for Glasgow, Mammoth Cave and the Oil Regions of Kentucky; at Nashville with trains on the Nashville and Decatur Road for Corinth, Mobile, Grand Junction, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans; with trains on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads for Chattanooga, Knoxville, Atlanta, Augusta, Montgomery and all points Southeast.

7:35 A. M. Daily (except Sundays) Mail and Express Train for Lebanon and Danville Station and all intermediate Stations, connecting with stages at Lebanon for Springfield, Columbia and Campbellsville, at Mitchellsburg for Perryville and Harrodsburg, at Danville Station for Stanford, Liberty, Houstonville, Crab Orchard, Stanford, Waynesburg and Somerset.

4:20 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation Train, daily, except Sundays, for Bardstown and all intermediate Stations.

7:00 P. M. Daily Express Passenger Train for Nashville, making close connections with trains on the Nashville and Chattanooga Road, for Chattanooga, Knoxville, Atlanta, Augusta, Montgomery and all points Southeast; with trains on the Nashville and Decatur Road for Decatur and Huntsville.

New and comfortable SLEEPING CARS attached to Night Trains.

Call for THROUGH TICKETS, and get Baggage checked at Louisville Transfer Office, Main st., bet. First and Second, south side; at the Railroad Ticket Office, under Louisville Hotel, or at the Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.

Passengers for stations between Louisville and Lebanon Junction will take the 7:00 A. M. train; for points between Louisville and Bardstown Junction, take either the 7:35 A. M. or 4:20 P. M. Trains. The trains leaving at 7:00 A. M. and 7 P. M. will not stop between Louisville and Lebanon Junction, only for through passengers, except on Sundays.

apl ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Lou. & F. & Lex. & F. Railroads.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1866, Trains will leave as follows:

NO. 1 Leaves Louisville daily (except Sundays) at 6 A. M.; stopping at all stations except Fairgrounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belleview; connecting by stage at Frankfort, for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, and Danville; at Midway for Versailles, at Paynes for Georgetown, and at Lexington by Rail and Stage for Nicholasville, Danville, Harrodsburg, Lancaster, Stanford, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns. Leaves Lexington at 2 30 P. M. and arrives at Louisville at 7 30 P. M. Connecting by stage at Paynes for Georgetown, at Midway for Versailles, and at Christiansburg for Shelbyville.

NO. 2 Leaves Louisville at 2 30 P. M., Sundays excepted; stopping at all stations except Fairgrounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and North Benson; connecting at Christiansburg by stage for Shelbyville. Leaves Lexington at 6 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 11 A. M.

NO. 3 Accommodation—Leaves Lagrange daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 30 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8 30 A. M. Leaves Louisville at 5 15 P. M.; arrives at Lagrange at 6 37 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington daily, Sundays excepted.

mr27 SAM GILL, Supt.

Nashville and Chattanooga

RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
N. & C. AND N. & N. W. RAILROADS,
NASHVILLE, TENN., March 6th, 1866.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1866, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA LINE.

Leave Nashville for Chattanooga and all points South at 7 00 A. M. and 5 00 P. M.; arrive at Chattanooga at 5 30 P. M. and 4 00 A. M., next day.

Returning, leave Chattanooga at 6 00 A. M. and 5 00 P. M.; arrive at Nashville at 4 00 P. M. and 6 00 A. M. next day.

All trains connect at War Trace for Shelbyville.

NASHVILLE AND NORTHWESTERN LINE.

Leave Nashville for Johnsonville and all points West and Northwest, at 4 00 P. M.; arrive at Johnsonville at 9 00 P. M.

Returning, leave Johnsonville at 1 00 A. M.; arrive at Nashville at 6 50 A. M.

Trains on the N. and N. W. R. R. connect at Johnsonville with first-class line of steamers for Paducah, Cairo and St. Louis.

Berths and Meals free on Steamers connecting with N. & W. Railroad.

Passengers by this Route save expense of Sleeping Car and Meals between Nashville and Cairo.

Trains stop at all intermediate points.

W. M. P. INNES, Gen'l Supt.
mr3 tf N. & C. and N. & N. W. R. Rs.

New Running Arrangement

ON THE

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD

THREE DAILY TRAINS

LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE, OPPOSITE LOUisville, as follows:

7:00 MORNING EXPRESS—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis and Cairo, and all points West and North and Northwest.

2:15 P. M. Daily (except Sundays), making direct connections as follows:

AT SEYMOUR,

FOR CINCINNATI.

AT INDIANAPOLIS,

For Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington City, and all points East and Northeast.

For Chicago, Detroit, and all points in the North and Northwest.

For Cairo, St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, St. Joseph, &c.

9:20 P. M. Daily (except Saturdays), making direct connections as follows:

AT SEYMOUR,

For St. Louis, Cairo, St. Joseph, and all points West.

AT INDIANAPOLIS,

For all Eastern and Northeastern Cities.

For Toledo, Detroit, &c.

For Chicago and Northwestern and Western Cities.

For Cairo, St. Louis, &c.

Passengers by taking this route avoid a tiresome and dusty OMNIBUS RIDE OF FIVE MILES.

This route is 60 MILES SHORTER, and passengers save 12 HOURS of time over any and all other routes to CHICAGO and the Northwest.

THIS IS THE ONLY DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE TO EASTERN CITIES.

Passengers should examine their tickets carefully to see that they read "JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD."

Any information can be obtained, or Tickets purchased, at the office of the Company, southeast corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky., or at the Railroad Depot, Jeffersonville.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ap6 JAMES FERRIER, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Speed! Comfort!! Safety!!!

OLD RELIABLE

LITTLE MIAMI

RAILROAD

Via COLUMBUS.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

FROM CINCINNATI TO ALL THE

Eastern Cities, Towns, Villages and Stations.

The LITTLE MIAMI is the ONLY Line Running Lightning Express Trains from Cincinnati to the East. It being the Shortest Line, Connections are CERTAIN and Passengers have AMPLE TIME for MEALS.

Fast Time from Cincinnati to

Boston in 36 hours,	Baltimore in 29 hours,
Albany in 27 hours,	Washington City in 30 hours,
New York in 32 hours,	Saratoga Springs in 30 hours,
Buffalo in 14 hours,	Philadelphia in 29 hours,
Dunkirk in 14½ hours,	Cleveland in 9 hours,
Pittsburg in 12 hours,	Crestline in 8 hours,
Wheeling in 12 hours,	Steubenville in 11 hours,
Zanesville in 4 hours,	Columbus in 4 hours.

FOUR DAILY EASTERN TRAINS!

6:00 A. M. Lightning Express.
9:00 A. M. Express Mail.
7:00 P. M. Lightning Express.
11:40 P. M. Night Express.

Modern SLEEPING CARS by Night Trains.

SALOON CARS by Day Trains.

The 7:00 P. M. and 11:40 P. M. Trains leave SUNDAY Night instead of Saturday Night.

Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS are sold at all PRINCIPAL OFFICES in the SOUTH and WEST.

Ask for Tickets via Cincinnati and Columbus.

P. W. STRADER, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

JNO. G. BENSON, Gen'l Agent, Cincinnati.

Gen'l Morgan L. Smith, } Gen'l Southern Ag'ts
Capt. C. W. S. Brown, }

Gen'l E. B. Brown, General Western Agent.

January 1st, 1866. ja31 3m

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R.R.

TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE NEW ALBANY, opposite Louisville:

9:30 A. M. Chicago Express daily (Sundays excepted) making direct connections at Michigan City for St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and all points West; also at Green Castle and Lafayette to Terre Haute, Mattoon, Alton, Decatur and points in Central Illinois, and Michigan City for Detroit, Chicago and all points Northwest.

9:20 P. M. St. Louis and Cairo Night Express daily making direct connections for all points West and North West, and for Cincinnati and all Eastern Cities.

Only one change of cars to St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati. Baggage Checked through from Hotels.

For further information and through tickets apply at the office of the Company, northwest corner Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky. Office open 365 days from 8 to 7 o'clock P. M.

R. F. MARTIN, Sup't. S. S. PARKER, Agent. my22

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BETWEEN

LOUISVILLE AND THE EAST

THE

ATLANTIC

AND

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

(BROAD GAUGE),

Is now in full and successful operation

From Cincinnati to New York, Boston, &c.,

And is the only direct route to the

Oil Regions of Pennsylvania.

Connections are made with the

Jeffersonville and Ohio & Mississippi R. R. via Seymour. Jeffersonville and Indianapolis & Col. R. R. via Urbana, Louisville & Lexington and Kentucky Central R. R. via Cincinnati, U. S. Mail Line Steamers via Cincinnati.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.

Passengers by the Broad Gauge Railway secure wide and comfortable cars, quick time, and sure connections.

Through Tickets and Baggage Checks can be procured at all the principal Railroad and Steamboat offices in Louisville and the West.

D. McLAREN, Gen'l Sup't.

E. F. FULLER, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
L. D. COLE, Passenger Agent, No. 3 Fourth st.
WM. COLLIER, Freight Ag't } Louisville, Ky.
oc2 d

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R.R.

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT.

LOUISVILLE, March 12th, 1866.

To Shippers.

FREIGHT WILL BE RECEIVED FOR ATlanta and all points south, until further notice.

mr15 tf F. S. VAN ALSTINE, Freight Agent.

200 BAGS COTTON YARNS—500, 600 and 700; 20 bbls Superfine and Extra Family Flour; In store and for sale by PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.,
aplo tf 300 Main street.